THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RELIGIOUS.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At the Convention held in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday, among other business the following took place:—

BISHOP OF MISSOURI.

On motion, the election of the Rev. Dr. Robinson as Bishop of Missouri was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops,

NEW DIOCESES.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from that diocese for a change in the fifth article of the constitution on the admission of new dioceses, in reference to the admission of new dioceses, which he characterized as unchurchly and obstructive, shackling the Church, and preventing its propagation, particularly in the West. The memorial recommends the substitution of an article embodying these provisions:—

First. Recognizing the principles of the See, and providing that there should ultimately be a Bishop of the Church, with his Bishop's church or cathedral, in every city of the land.

Second. When in any diocese it shall seem expedient to divide and erect a new See, it may be done upon the vote of a majority of both Orders passed in two consecutive Conventions, with the approval of the General Convention.

Third. That the division of the parishes and the assignment of limits between the two Sees should be made by mutual consent, the final decision thereof resting with the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the whole State, or a committee appointed by them. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. George P. Lee, of Illinois, also presented for that diocese a memorial for the repeal of the fifth article of the Constitution, and the restrictions therein imposed. The memorial "requests the General Convention to repeal this fifth article with all the restrictions that it imposes upon the increase of the Episcopate, in accordance with primitive and Scriptural usages, or to so modify and change the same by such provisions as the wisdom of the Church in General Convention assembled may supply." It also requests that such legislation may be had as will place a Bishop "in every principal city, with his cathedral the centre of all his work, religious, educational, and benevolent, a blessed temple and heavenly home, to which all eyes may turn and in which all hearts may rejoice." Referred.

The law alluded to is to be found in article 5 of the Constitution of 1789, and provides that no new diocese can be formed without the consent of the Bishop and Convention of each diocese concerned, as well as the General Convention; that there cannot be less than fifteen self-supporting dioceses, with thirteen presbyters who shall have been at least one year ordained, and no city to form more than one diocese, giving the Bishop of a diocese the power to choose which diocese he will belong to in case of a division, and directs that new dioceses shall be subject to the constitution and canons of the new diocese.

BISHOP LEE'S SERMON.

After recess a motion was made by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, to print 3000 copies of Bishop Lee's sermon delivered before the Convention. Some objections were made, as the former number printed was but 1500, and the mover accepted the number.

Mr. Wallace, of St. Louis, Mo., said he thought the sermon was calculated to do harm, and moved to lay the resolution to print on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn and the Rev. Dr. Mead both rose to protest strongly against laying the resolution on the table. It was a thing unheard of to refuse printing the Convention sermon, and would be a breach of a rule of courtesy which had always obtained in this body. Dr. Mead said that though he differed *in toto cœlo* from the doctrines of that sermon, he should be sorry to see such a discourtesy practised.

Major George E. Fairbanks was opposed to printing a controversial sermon. It was time that a bad precedent was stopped. If courtesy were to obtain in one instance, it would in all. He would in future, as now, vote against printing Convention sermons. The address of the House of Bishops, published with the Journal, expressed the consolidated views of the Bishops, and there was propriety in publishing that, but there was no propriety in publishing the views of an individual Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Haight spoke in favor of the resolution. Some might not approve of the doctrine preached, but the Bishop preached according to his conscience. He hoped the sermon would be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin said we could not legislate for future conventions. He hoped they would not (he would not say insult) show such disrespect to a Bishop, and one of such high standing. The Bishop spoke according to his conscience, and they were not to sit in judgment on him who was appointed by the Convention to preach the sermon. He (the speaker) might agree to all, or some only of the doctrines preached by the Bishop. Was that a reason that they should refuse to print his sermon? He was amazed, and so he would sit down. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Dr. Mead said he had a book of sermons in his hand preached since 1789, and if they were to refuse to print that sermon now, it would not only be disrespectful, but leave a blank in the history of the Church.

The Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, favored the printing on the same grounds as the previous speakers.

Major Parsons, of Kansas, would vote against the printing, not as a mark of disrespect to the Bishop, but because the sermon was controversial.

The Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, favored the printing, and spoke eloquently against showing any disrespect to the Bishop of Delaware. The sermon would be printed whether the Convention would agree to it or not, and if they wished it to be read by every one, and to throw a halo of martyrdom round its author, they could not do so better than by refusing to print.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, also favored the publication. He strongly urged on the Convention not to refuse to publish a sermon preached in Trinity Church by a bishop of the Church on their own appointment. Any man would print that sermon who had sound reason and common sense.

By request of Dr. Littlejohn the Secretary read an extract from White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in relation to the action of the Convention of 1820 on printing the sermon of Bishop Moore.

The vote was taken, after considerable discussion, and the motion to lay on the table lost. The resolution to print 1500 copies was then carried.

MEMORIALS.

The Rev. Dr. Haight moved the following, which was passed, the members rising:—

Resolved That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the Most Reverend Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, whose presence and services at the last General Convention gave so much pleasure, and that this House do communicate to the House of Bishops its desire to join with them in such expressions of regard for the departed Bishop and respect for his memory as they shall see fit to prepare.

DELEGATES.

The following are the delegates from Pennsylvania and adjacent States:—

Pennsylvania—M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., D. R. Goodwin, D. D., George Emlen Hare, D.D., Augustus A. Marple, John N. Conyngham, William Welsh, George L. Harrison, Lemuel Coffin.

New Jersey—Alfred Stubbs, D.D., R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., Spencer M. Rice, Joseph Thompson, Henry Meigs, Jr., R. S. Conover, J. C. Garthwaite.

Pittsburg—Marison Byllesby, John Scarborough, John F. Spaulding, William White, John H. Shoenberger, George W. Cass, Thomas M. Howe, B. B. Vincent.

Delaware—Charles Breck, John B. Clemson, D. D., J. Leighton McKim, T. G. Littell, William T. Reed, James Brown, Franklin Fell, S. M. Curtis.

NATURALIZATION.

The Frauds Practised in Philadelphia.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, from this city yesterday, in speaking of the gross frauds now being perpetrated by the Democracy, says:—

What is to be done? The majority of the Judges have done all they can do, for Judge Williams has not yet taken the oath of office, and the Court will not sit *in banc* till after the election. The Attorney-General has done his best to expose this gigantic crime and baffle its projectors. But there are the 6000 facts that confront—6000 aliens, protected by a Democratic judge, who walk the streets in citizenship, and who will go drunk or sober, probably drunk, to the polls next week. To suppress this many-legged monster of fraud would be a task for a new Hercules. It is easier to create voters by vice than to unmake them by virtue. Yet these voters must not be polled, if a fair and an honest election is to be held in this city. To me it seems that the only way to save the reputation of the city is that suggested by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

That paper points out that the District Attorney is the law officer of the county, and that by his opinion, in the absence of judicial decisions, the executive officers of the Commonwealth are governed. It therefore falls within his province to advise the election officers of the illegality of these pretended naturalization certificates, and to instruct them to refuse the ballot of every person who attempts to vote on papers obtained in the manner practised in the Supreme Court. If these instructions are issued and obeyed, the action of the election officers will ultimately and speedily come before the Supreme Court, and it will be sustained by a majority of the Judges.

Thus stands Philadelphia to-day. Unquestionably by a large majority a Republican city, she is about to be given over to the Democracy by a careless Prothonotary, a professional perjurer, an unfaithful judge, and a dishonest tipstave.

ROBERT TYLER.

The Son of the Ex-President Addresses the Democracy.

Mr. Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, genially and familiarly known as Bob Tyler during his father's term of office, now residing in Montgomery, Ala., addressed a letter to a recent Democratic mass meeting in Selma, from which we make the following extracts:—

The radical party well know that it will be quite impossible to find a more peaceful and patient population than ours on the face of the earth; and they further know that for Southern men to engage, under these circumstances, in civil violence and rebellion, would simply show that every man who did so was an idiot. They know all this well enough, but in their extremity they have resorted to this political fraud to avoid meeting the people on their own too vulnerable record. Their unceasing effort is to escape from their own acts. When asked to explain what has become of the billion and a half of the people's dollars they have collected and expended since the close of the war, they shout by way of answer, "To the front, boys in blue," "Forward, Tanners," "Up with the flag," "Hurrah for Grant." When asked why, after declaring radical reconstruction a perfect success in the Chicago platform a few months ago, they now admit it to be a disastrous failure, they at once cry out that Toombs and Cobb and Wise and Hampton are conspiring to incite "another rebellion." When asked why the public debt is increasing in volume and why the public credit is sinking lower and lower, they begin to declaim frantically about the horrors of Confederate prisons and to weep tears over the dead of the war. They dare not allow the minds of the people to consider calmly the real issues of the canvass and to form an unexcited and deliberate judgment upon them. They dare not, in other words, answer to the people for their extravagance, corruption, usurpations, revolutionary aspirations, and individual and public immoralities.

The matter which vitally concerns us is to ascertain whether the people can be thus deluded and betrayed into a position of dreadful peril from which they may not be able to escape in safety when at last undeceived, or, fearful thought! it is to ascertain whether the people have themselves become so corrupt as voluntarily to lay down the franchises of freemen, and to put on the badges that shall mark them as the servile subjects of a centralized despotism. A few weeks longer and the fate of our country will have been settled for weal or woe. When the sun sets on the 3d day of next November the American Union will have acquired a new promise of hope and regeneration in the success of the national Democratic party, or it will have assumed a form of government unknown to the constitution of our fathers, whose powers, first partitioned between the General of the Army and an irresponsible Congress, must speedily become consolidated in the hands of a Congressional oligarchy or of a military dictator, as the struggle between them shall determine.

GRANT.

What if he is Elected, According to Southern Opinion.

The Louisville *Democrat* contained recently the following:—

Let us say in the beginning that from a calm and considerate view of the canvass, founded not on the opinions of one, but all parties, we believe Grant will be defeated. This is our sincere and candid belief. Yet we must not deny that the result is by no means certain. The questions are so new, the people so unsettled, the indications so unreliable and the great lever of control held by the radicals in Congress so powerful, that the election of Grant is possible, and we look at that possibility.

Let us say once for all, that all those who advise the South to resist, who assert that it will resist, or under the circumstances think it ought to resist, are wrong. There would be no help to them from the North; they must not believe it. There may be some in the North who urge them to take up arms; but these are mere demagogues. If a resistance was again organized in the South, it would be met, as it was before, by the whole power of the North, and crushed as it was before.

We say this not because we believe there is the slightest intention in the South to resist, but because we see the silly utterances of some Southern and Kentucky papers are caught up in the North and used. There is no such design in the South. They are powerless and know it. Before any Southern resistance to oppression can come it must be first organized and commenced in the North. It would then be right and proper for the South to strike a blow for her freedom, but it would be madness to strike a blow before that time.

There will be, therefore, no resumption of hostilities. The question recurs to the internal condition of the South. We do not believe disturbances in that section will greatly increase. We do not believe the radicals themselves will carry out the threats of their speakers, and we do not believe Grant will allow it. We have no confidence in his humanity or statesmanship, or his consideration for the Southern people. We rest our hope on a lower level, suited to his character and capacity. Grant is a disciplinarian. He is arbitrary, but he will have no orders but his own. The probability is that he will depend more on the army, which he knows, than on the people he does not know. He will not have much respect for these bogus governments in the South, but he will aim to keep up a sort of order by the military.

There is another point in Grant's character. Although he is now the head or instrument of radicalism, Grant is, by education, prejudiced against the negro. It is not the prejudice of a philosophic statesman, who sees their incompetence to discharge the full duties of citizenship, but the narrow prejudice of caste, and it is personal against the negro. When he comes to be tried, when his natural peculiarities are allowed to come out, just as he would have been cruel as a slaveholder he will be cruel and violent as a ruler. The strong prejudice will find a vent. The negro will not be protected in his sphere as he would be under Seymour; but it is likely he will be persecuted. It will be a vindictive government. The negro, when he commits any violence, will be extirpated, and the race will be treated by Grant with cruelty and contempt. The Southern white may expect little sympathy from him; the Southern negro need expect none. It will be a bad government in the South—as bad as can be. Still, it will be a government. Grant is not a man who will allow his rule to be a nullity. He is much more likely to be a tyrant than a King Log. He may be arbitrary, violent, vindictive; but he will not permit anarchy and a disregard of his edicts—and a tyrant is better than a mob.

BINCKLEY.

What He Thinks of Irremediable Errors.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*:—Sir: The editorial notice you bestow upon the fact of the discharge of all the parties who were accused by me on the 29th of August last, including Mr. Commissioner Rollins, involves some misapprehensions of grave importance to the public. The fact that the undersigned was excluded from participation in the prosecution before he had time to adduce the evidence on which, in great quantity, he had begun the proceeding, is well known, but that by express direction of the Attorney-General he was exonerated from all responsibility for the subsequent management of the case is, perhaps, not suspected by you. The case, therefore, is identified with my name at its close merely because it was begun by me, not because I had anything to do with it. It has been in no sense my case since it was entrusted exclusively to other hands.

Again, you appear to take it for granted that the operations which I have conducted within my own official sphere respecting revenue frauds are discontinued, and that my undertakings in the premises at large have failed. This is by no means the case. They are in active progress, and furnish a prospect of early and serious results. As the chief difficulty is in getting control of documentary and other proof, withheld through the influence of great numbers of persons of official and social standing, an influence against which no headway can be made except by encouraging witnesses to speak out, I regret to say that the almost omnipotent press, unwittingly I hope, exert their power in a manner which actually operates to protect fraud. If you believed that a *bona fide* attempt was making to break up those powerful combinations of corruption which the press everywhere habitually denounce, there is no doubt you would support it with all your power. Now, it is at least possible that such an attempt is making in good faith. If you had supported it mistakenly, the accused, the courts, the press, everybody would have it in their power to punish the impostors. But what if you resist it mistakenly? Even now consequences striking at the root of civil order are developing, which only the powerful support of the press could have rendered possible. Consider, sir, whether you might not possibly be committing a great and irremediable error.

Respectfully, JOHN M. BINCKLEY.
New York, Oct. 8, 1168.

OBITUARY.

General William Gates.

The death of General William Gates took place in New York city on Wednesday last, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Deceased entered the Military Academy in 1801, and graduated in 1806, when he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in an artillery regiment, and did garrison duty until the hostilities between the United States and Great Britain took place, in 1812, when he was advanced to a first lieutenancy, and was engaged in the capture of Toronto (then York), Upper Canada, and in the bombardment of Fort George. After the settlement of the then existing difficulties, he served in garrison and frontier duty and rose through various grades of his profession. During the troubles of South Carolina in 1832-33, when nullification was threatened in the Palmetto State, General Gates, then Major of 1st Artillery, was stationed at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. He took an active part in nearly all the Indian troubles, and when the war with Mexico broke out he accompanied the 3d Artillery as Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1846, and for two years subsequent, he acted as Governor of Tampico, Mexico. Since then he did many years' service in 1863 and was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1865 for long and faithful services. General Gates was one of the old school—one of the few remaining links that connect us with the past. He was engaged for over half a century in the service of his country, and he has at length retired to that couch of rest from the sleep of which there comes no waking.

General Adam J Slemmer.

General Adam J. Slemmer, commander at Fort Laramie, died at his post on Wednesday, of heart disease. He was a native of Montgomery county, Penn., the grandson of a soldier of the Revolution. He graduated at West Point in 1850, and was assigned to duty in the 1st Artillery, and ordered to Florida, to hold the Seminole Indians in check. Having been promoted for gallantry in his encounters with the Seminoles, he was ordered to San Diego, California, and thence to Fort Yuma. Next he was ordered to Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, and soon thereafter was invited by Superintendent Bache to join the Coast Survey; but the absence of the Secretary of War from his Bureau prevented, and before that officer could return and give his assent to the transfer, the Superintendent of the West Point Academy had made a requisition for Lieutenant Slemmer's services as a teacher in that institution. He served four years in that capacity, and was again ordered to Fort Moultrie, and subsequently to the Pensacola Station, where he was put in command. Lieutenant Slemmer married the accomplished daughter of the Rev. John Reynolds of the Episcopal Church, once a Chaplain in the navy. The thunder-burst of the Rebellion found Lieutenant Slemmer with a small garrison in Fort McRea. Hastily gathering from the Navy Yard a few troops who had proved faithful among the faithless, and joining to these a force of marines from the war steamer Wyandotte, then in Pensacola Bay, he threw himself, with his little force, numbering only about eighty men, into Fort Pickens. He had secured himself against immediate attack from Fort McRea, on shore opposite and about a mile distant from Fort Pickens, by destroying all the ammunition that was not locked in the magazine of the former fort, and by spiking the guns and ramming the tompions so firmly into the muzzles that they had to be bored out. Lieutenant Slemmer held Fort Pickens while President Buchanan was temporizing with the Rebels, until the 12th of April, 1861, without reinforcements, rejecting meantime a Rebel offer of $2000 and a commission in the Rebel army, and $500 to every private in his command, if he would surrender this key to the Gulf of Mexico. Lieutenant Slemmer commanded until the 20th of April, when he yielded precedence to Colonel Brown, who had been sent to provision and amply garrison the fort. A like honorable career in the subsequent history of the war yielded promotion after promotion, until he attained to the high office which he held at the time af his death.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Mathematicians Do Some Wonderful Figuring.

In speaking of the remarkable aptitude of the Democracy for figuring out gains which clear-headed people don't see, the Hartford *Post* gives the following:—

Figuring is the forte of Democracy just now. With a Republican gain of 6000 in the majority in Vermont, they set to work to figure out that with corresponding changes in every State in the Union they should elect Seymour. Maine came down upon them with her Republican majority almost doubled—with a gain of 9000—and they worked up the figures so successfully as to show that if the same progress was made by the Democrats in the other States as they had made in Maine, Seymour and Blair would be triumphantly elected. Now they have the town elections in Connecticut to figure on. These show large Republican gains in nearly every town, a gain in the aggregate of from two to three thousand, and a net gain of twelve towns in the State. Out of these cheerful statistics our Democratic friends of the *Times* and *Register* gather the greatest encouragement for the party. They are beginning now to believe there will be no opposition to Seymour and Blair. The *Times* telegraphed to the *World* Monday night that with such progress as these returns indicated the Democrats would carry the State by 5000 majority. And, verily, it would not be a matter of surprise if, one week from to-day, after Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio have all given handsome Republican majorities, these fancy figurers and lightning calculators should inform their readers that it was all one way, and it was very doubtful if Grant and Colfax got a single vote. Well, now, what can you call this sort of thing? We hate to pronounce it lying. But, after all, what else is it? It isn't evasion, prevarication, equivocation, exaggeration, or any other ation that we know of, except deliberate falsification. When the editor of the *Times* sits down, with the knowledge of a net Democratic loss in the towns of Hartford and New Haven of nearly 1000 votes, and of the fact that the Republicans have made gains in a majority of the towns, gaining entirely ten or twelve towns, where the Democrats have gained but one, and undertakes to show from such figures that the Democratic majority in the State would reach 5000—what do you call it? If it isn't lying, the word hasn't been invented that covers the case.

—A Savoyard schoolmaster is so horrified at bearing the name of Rochefort that he has applied for permission to change it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Terrible Tragedy in Massachusetts—Baltimore Roughs Still Coming into Pennsylvania—The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BOSTON.

Shocking Affair—An Insane Father Murders his Two Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Mr. John Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & Co., well-known exchange brokers in this city, arose from his bed at about one o'clock this morning, laboring under a fit of insanity, and cut the throats of two of his children while they were asleep. The eldest, a boy of thirteen years, died immediately, but it is hoped that the younger may recover. Mr. Richardson escaped in his night-gown, and has not yet been found. He has probably made way with himself.

LATER.—Mr. Richardson was found at daylight this morning in a barn adjoining his residence, a raving maniac. The affair has thrown profound gloom on 'Change, where Mr. Richardson is well known and highly esteemed. His extensive business is said to have been the cause of his insanity. He was preparing to go abroad for his health.

It is ascertained from one of the members of Mr. Richardson's family, that after cutting the throat of his eldest son, who was lying sleeping in his room adjoining that of his parents, Mr. Richardson attempted to also kill his youngest son in a like manner, but the child's screams having awakened the mother, she finally succeeded, at the peril of her own life, in forcibly separating them.

Mrs. Richardson states that her husband seemed for a moment conscious of his terrible deed, and immediately rushed from the house. From Mr. Richardson's appearance when captured it was evident that he had jumped overboard into the harbor, as his night-clothes were wet. He wandered around Longwood, his residence, and probably succeeded in secreting himself in his barn after daylight this morning, as it was locked previous to that time. He remains entirely unconscious of his deed, and has been sent to the Insane Asylum this morning, at Somerville, Mass.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Roughs Colonizing in Pennsylvania—A New Planet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Baltimore roughs, it is ascertained, are still being sent to Pennsylvania to vote the Democratic ticket. Quite a number of suspicious characters left yesterday and this morning, on the Northern Central Railway, for York and elsewhere. Some of our vigilant Republicans are on their track to point them out.

It is surprising to learn the numbers of conservatives here who have abandoned the Democracy, whilst many of the most influential Democrats are known to be favorable to Grant. One Grant club contains over seventy Democrats who left the party. Others are similarly constituted.

Throughout the city thousands of citizens have been gazing all morning at a star which now appears brightly to the naked eye.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for account 94⅝. Reuter's telegram giving the closing prices of American securities at New York has not yet been made public. The following is therefore made without reference to the condition of the home market: United States 5-20s, 74¼; Railway shares firm; Illinois Central, 95½; Erie, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Sales of the week 96,000 bales, of which 19,000 were for export, and 23,000 for speculation. Stock of cotton 427,000 bales, of which 89,000 bales are American. Tallow, 48s.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 22,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 9—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; for account, 94⅝. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74¼. Stocks easier. Illinois Central, 95⅞; Erie, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—P. M.—Cotton steady and rather more active. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. The stock at sea amounts to 511,000 bales, of which 11,000 are American. Lard firm. Petroleum dull. Fine rosin, 15s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 9—P. M.—Sugar on the spot quiet.

HAVRE, Oct. 9—P. M.—Cotton, 135 francs for tres ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—P. M.—Cotton steady. Wheat heavy; red, on the spot, 10s. 2d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Corn firmer, owing to the scarcity of stock, and prices have advanced to 38s. Provisions quiet. Spirits of petroleum, 1s. 2d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy.

Schooner Sunk, Four Persons Drowned

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The schooner Torfar sunk off Muskegum, Michigan, yesterday, and four persons, whose names are unknown, were drowned.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Reading, 95⅝; Canton, 49; Erie, 49¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110⅝; Michigan Central, 117⅝; Michigan Southern, 84¼; New York Central, 128⅜; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Hudson River, 134⅝. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 110⅝; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104⅝. Gold, 139. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 8¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Cotton firmer; middlings 25@25½c. Flour more active at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firm; choice red, $2·76. Corn firm; white, $1·28@1·30. Oats firm at 75@78c. Rye unchanged. Cloverseed quiet at $8·50. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $30·50. Bacon, rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17¾c. Shoulders, 14c. Hams, 20@22c. Lard, 20½@21c.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129⅛	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	125¾
N. Y. and E. R.	49	Toledo & Wab.	61½
Phil. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	98⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co	50½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	29
Chi. and N.W. com.	89½	U. S. Express	47½
Chic and N. W. prf.	89½	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅝	Gold	139⅛
Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	110½	Market strong.	

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Sudden Death of Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Advices from the Pacific—A Large Fire in Cheyenne—A Prize Fight in New York.

OBITUARY.

Death of Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—At half-past 10 o'clock this morning Howell Cobb, of Georgia, dropped dead in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sketch of Howell Cobb.

Howell Cobb, whose sudden death is announced in the above despatch, was a native Georgian, having been born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson county, in that State, on the 7th of September, 1815.

He had therefore just completed his fifty-third year. While a child his father removed to the town of Athens, Georgia, which has since been his place of residence. He was educated at Franklin College, Athens, where he graduated in 1834. He then turned his attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836.

The first office held by him was that of Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit of Georgia, to which position he was elected by the Legislature in 1837. He held the office for three years, and during that period laid the foundations of an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1843 commenced his long and stormy Congressional career. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives four times in succession, serving from 1843 to 1851, holding the position of Speaker during his last term, that of the Thirty-first Congress. During the whole of this period he was one of the boldest and most efficient leaders of the extreme Southern party, and by his unquestioned ability and strength of character ranked as a leader of that party. As the result of the compromise measures of 1850, a strong opposition to him and his party was developed in his native State, but at the expiration of his Congressional tour he was elected Governor of the State by an overwhelming vote. His term as Governor was for two years, and at its expiration he resumed the practice of the law until 1855, when he was again elected a member of Congress. In the campaign of 1856 he stumped several of the Northern States for Buchanan, and was rewarded with the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the latter's Cabinet. Since that period he has figured so prominently as a leader of the great pro-slavery Democratic Rebellion, as a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, and a Brigadier-General in the Rebel army, that his record is yet fresh in the minds of the people. At the close of the war, like many of his kindred spirits in rebellion, he failed to recognize the results of the war, and was still to be ranked as a disguised, if not an open enemy, of the Union.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Brutal Prize-Fight Between Two Well-known Roughs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A very desperate prize-fight came off this morning, in Brooklyn, between two roughs, named Wagner and Dolan, both of Williamsburg, N. Y. Thirty two brutal rounds were fought, when the fight was declared won by Wagner. The fight occupied one hour and eight minutes. Both men were badly punished, and neither was able to leave the ring alone. Wagner's nose and mouth were badly disfigured, and his ribs were one mass of jelly, surrounded with lumps; while Dolan's head was twice its natural size and both his eyes were closed shortly after he was taken from the ring.

Detsrnctive Fire—Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday entirely destroyed a block of frame stores on Sixteenth street, and several buildings on Ferguson street. The loss is not stated. There was no insurance on the property.

The Union Pacific Railroad is forwarding ninety car loads of construction material to the end of the track daily. A large number of snow-ploughs have been placed at convenient distances on the mountains, ready for use.

From Connecticut.

NORWICH, Ct., Oct. 9.—The sessions of the Board of Foreign Missions closed this morning, with an immense meeting at Broadway church. After the opening exercises, Joseph Ropes, of Boston, proposed a resolution of thanks to the people of Norwich, and others, for their kindness and attention to this Board. The President announced the Committee on New Membership for the coming year. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. Buckingham, Hon. James Child, John Kingsbury, Dr. J. B. Condit, Dr. Stearns, and others.

Rowing Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—John Tyler, Jr., of this city, has challenged Walter Brown to a rowing match for from $1000 to $2000, to take place on the Hudson river at Troy, New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cotton firmer at 25½@26c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $6·75@8·80; Western, $6·75@8·80; Southern, $8·75@13·75; California, $8·80@10·75. Wheat dull; sales of 10,000 bushels spring at $1·68. Corn buoyant and advanced 2@4c.; sales of 75,000 bushels at $1·14@1·18¼. Oats quiet at 74@74c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $29·12½. Lard quiet at 19½@19¾. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

The Stock market was dull this morning, and prices generally were lower. Government securities were firmly held. 104¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; 108¼ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 108¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47 69 100a47½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½a56⅝, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 34½a34⅝, a decline of ¼; and Northern Central at 48½, a decline of ½. 127½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 series..ls	104	200 sh Read R.........ls	47¾
$5500 City 6s, New..ls	102⅝	100 do..........c	47·81
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	88¼	500 do......ls.b30	47¾
20 sh Leh Nav	26½	100 do	47¾
4 sh Leh V R	55	200 do	47¾
100 sh Penna R	56⅝	300 do......ls.b60	47½
5 do	56½	200 do........ls.c	47¾
100 do.........ls	56¾	100 sh Cata Pf......b60	34½
20 sh N Central	48½	100 do	34½

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	138⅞	11·12 A. M.	138⅞
10·07 "	139	11·20 "	139
10·21 "	139⅛	11·35 "	139⅛
11·35 "	139¼	11·36 "	139
10·40 "	139⅛	12·00 M.	138⅞
10·45 "	139	12·09 P. M.	139
10·50 "	138⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108½@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 139@139¼. Silver, 133@135.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Reported Declaration of Independence by Cuba.

The Abolition of Slavery.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Rumors are current in Paris and Madrid that Cuba has declared her independence. The Madrid Junta will bring a bill before the Cortes for abolishing slavery in the colonies at the expiration of ten years.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	129	Pacific M. S. Co.	123¾
N. Y. and E. R.	48⅞	Western U. Tel.	36½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	85	Mil. & St. Paul com.	99½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88	Adams Express	51½
Chi. and N.W. com	89¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	89¾	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Tennessee 6s, new	65
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110⅝	Gold	139

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.—The Flour Market remain in the same apathetic condition noted yesterday, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers, mostly spring wheat extra family at $8·50@9·25, including old spring wheat do. at $9·25@9·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $9·75@11·50; fancy brands at $12@13·50; extras at $8@8·75; and superfine at $6·25@7·50. Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 100 barrels at $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and prices continue to favor buyers. The stocks and receipts are moderate, but they consist chiefly of inferior and medium grades which are unsalable; sales of red at $2·10@2·20, and 1500 bushels amber at $2·25@2·28. Rye is in fair request; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·60 per bushel. Corn is stronger, but the volume of business is light; sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1·20@1·24; also 600 bushels white at $1·20. Oats have also improved; sales of Pennsylvania at 73@74c. Barley is firm, with sales of New York at $2·10@2·20 for two-rowed, and $2·15@2·20 for four-rowed. Malt is unchanged.

Bark is wanted at $48 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is selling at $1·45 per gallon, tax paid

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 44 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamship City of Paris:—London, 60 days sight, 108⅝@109; do. 3 do., 108¾@109⅜; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.23¾@5f.18¾; do. 3 do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.23¾@5f.18¾; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¾@79; Hamburg, 60 do. do., 35¾@35⅝; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¾@41. Market dull.

—The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending October 8, 1868, inclusive, was

October 8, 1868, inclusive, was	34,299·14	tons.
Corresponding week last year	29,541·05	"
Increase for the week	4,758·09	"
For the season to Oct. 8, 1868	705,326·09	"
For the season to Oct. 1, 1867	759,030·12	"
Decrease	53,704·03	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................OCTOBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.................49|11 A. M.................57|2 P. M.................62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Othello, Tinkham, Savannah, Warren & Gregg.
Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
N. G barque Jenny, Cartman, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Swed. brig Anna Margaretta, Blomiden, Havre, do.
Brig Monticello, Hosmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig Harry, Stuart, Bath, Tyler & Co.
Brig Angelia, Brown, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Mary and Francis, Boyle, Richmond, do.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, Salem, Griscom & Co.
Schr Helen B. Jones, Pawtucket, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. M. Haines, Barrett, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, Charleston, S. C., do.
Schr M. Loughery, Loughery, Norwalk, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Helen B. Jones, 8 days from Rockland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, 8 days from New York, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Mary and Francis, Boyle, from Derby, Conn.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, from Salem.
Schr M. Loughery, Loughery, from Norwalk.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, from Lynn.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, from Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. Barrett.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 7—6 P. M.—Brig Alex. Milliken, from Philadelphia for Boston, and schr Ira Bliss, do. for Providence, went to sea this morning from the Breakwater.

Steamer Ranger, from New York for Chesapeake Bay, and schr Lady Jane, from New York for Norfolk, remain in the harbor. Wind S.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Salem 7th instant.

Schrs D. B. Streaker, Vangilder, and J. Cadwalader, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th instant.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Isis, and schr Speculator. Passed out—Brig Thetis, for Liverpool; brig Isadora, and Revenue cutter Delaware.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from Locust to Spruce street, thence eastward along the line of Spruce street to a point about 300 feet east of Twentieth street.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

10 9 3t

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Town Elections—The Drift of the Popular Tide.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The returns of the late town elections in Connecticut show, in the summing up, a handsome Republican majority on the aggregate popular vote. In New Haven alone the Democratic majority of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three of last April has dwindled down to a majority of nine hundred and thirty-one, and the Democrats are generally the losers in the strong Republican towns and in the strong Democratic towns. The arithmetician of the special organ of our Democratic Manhattan Club of "bloated bondholders" gives us an interesting explanation of these losses. He says that in the towns where the Democrats were largely in the minority they allowed these recent elections to go by default, and that in other towns, where the Democracy were sure of a majority, they made no effort to bring out their full vote, and that thus they were the losers in both cases. But, to cut short the argument, this aforesaid arithmetician, who figured out great Democratic gains in a Republican majority of twenty thousand in the late Maine election, flatly tells us that these Connecticut town elections are of "no sort of consequence." This will not do. We think they are very, very significant, and our reasons for this opinion may be briefly stated.

In the Presidential year, and especially in the heat of the contest, State elections, county, city, and town elections, are all controlled by the Presidential issue. Thus, it was Grant against Seymour in the September State elections in Vermont and Maine, and both parties went into those elections upon that idea. The result in each of those States was accordingly accepted as a pretty fair indication of the drift of the popular tide, not only in Vermont and Maine, but throughout the States identified with the cause of General Grant against the Rebellion. The results of these little town elections in Connecticut are subject to the same interpretation. The Democratic leaders and managers understood, too, the importance to their Presidential ticket of holding Connecticut in these town elections, but their followers failed to come up to the work. General apathy has evidently fallen upon them. The energy and enthusiasm which marked their contest for Governor of last April have died out, and so they have permitted these October town elections to go by default. But why? It is because of the blunders of the Democratic National Convention of July in regard to both the party ticket and platform for the Presidency.

With the announcement of Seymour as the Democratic candidate on Wade Hampton's revolutionary platform, the popular reaction which in 1867 set in against the radicals was arrested, and the popular Union elements of the North which had rallied around the banner of Lincoln in 1864, against the Democratic Chicago *pronunciamiento* that the war was a failure, began to rally again around the banner of Grant. All our political elections since held, from Maine to New Mexico and from Colorado to Connecticut, tell the same story, and we expect that from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska the popular verdict on Tuesday next will settle the question of the succession.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

From the N. Y. World.

The canvass in the Keystone State is perhaps the warmest ever known. Both parties appreciate the prodigious moral effect of the result, and both are exerting themselves with a strenuous energy corresponding to their estimate of the influence of victory on the Presidential election. We learn from well-informed sources that the success of the Democratic ticket is so well assured that the radicals are in despair, and are resorting to the most desperate tricks. The Philadelphia police are accomplices in all kinds of disgraceful cheats. In the extra "assessments," as they are called, for revising the poll lists, in a ward where both the "assessors" were Republicans, the police guarded the doors and permitted only Republican voters to enter. A Democrat who, by some means, found his way in was hustled out by the police in a style that could not have been outdone if they had been under the control of our Superintendent Kennedy. In another case they arrested a drunken man named Devine, pretending to have found upon his person a large number of fraudulent naturalization papers. The radicals raised a great howl, but it soon appeared that those false papers had been got up by rogues of their own party, and given to the Republican police to have this use made of them.

The Soldiers' Convention at Philadelphia last week, got up by the Republicans at a great outlay of money, recoiled against them in a manner they did not count on. While they were parading the streets and making a noisy show, the Democrats were at work with quiet vigilance hunting up voters that had not been registered, so that in the extra assessment we have put on two names to their one, in spite of the activity of the police in some of the wards. On Friday the TELEGRAPH, a Loyal League organ, in an article headed "The City in Danger," said, "There is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the City of Philadelphia on next Tuesday week. There is at present a strong possibility that we will be defeated." The *Morning Post*, a radical organ, came out the next morning with an article in the same despondent strain. These notes of alarm close on the heels of the showy parade of the "Boys in Blue" destroyed whatever effect that gathering might have had. Attorney-General Brewster is reported to have said that, leaving out Philadelphia, the Republicans would carry the State by 8000 majority. Their expectations being at that low ebb, the Republicans are certain to be badly whipped. In 1866, with a full vote, Geary was elected Governor by a majority of 17,178. Last year the Democrats carried the State by 912, but the aggregate vote was 62,800 less than in the preceding year. Governor Bigler thinks our majority in the State next week will reach 20,000; but some good judges think this a sanguine estimate. For our part, we shall be well satisfied if the Democrats carry the State by a majority of 5000, although few Democrats in the State are willing to accept anything less than 10,000. We suppose that at least 700,000 votes will be polled in the State, so that with a majority of 10,000 the contest would be very close. Our ability to reach that figure depends upon vigorous work for the few remaining days. We are certain to carry the city of Philadelphia by a majority of from 3000 to 5000, which insures us the State even if the vote elsewhere should be more evenly divided than there is any present reason to fear.

We shall make great gains of Congressmen—carrying twelve at least of the twenty-four districts, instead of the six we carried in 1866. Those respecting which our friends entertain no doubt are the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first. In the Second, Florence is making a gallant fight, not without hopes of overcoming the Republican majority of 2264 in the last election. The Thirteenth is doubtful. In 1866 the Republicans carried it by 1287, and in 1867 by 695—a loss of one-half. We hope to clip off the remaining half.

On the whole, the prospect in Pennsylvania is encouraging enough to justify the sanguine confidence of our friends. After next week our gains will not cost us so much hard fighting.

The Fight in the Fifth.

From the Boston Post.

Mr. Dana has the floor. General Butler neither stands alone nor runs alone. His offer of a tempting reward, so strictly in keeping with his usual detective habit, has not sufficed to frighten back dissentient radicals to their corners and their holes. The sword of the commander has lost its edge, and been blunted at its point. A David has stepped forth with his little sling, and declares that he is ready to smite this modern Goliath in the very centre of his forefront. That the new candidate for radical honors in the Fifth District thinks this work a big one, is easily discoverable from the turn of his metaphors. He likens his opponents to whole regiments of British red-coats, marching up the hill. He snatches laurels from the very defeat he fears, by comparing himself to the revolutionary yeomen under Prescott and Putnam. He means to make a noisy fight of it, for he tells us so; but he has a mortal dread of what may happen when the regular opponent gets back home, for his phrases rattle together in the mouth that speaks them.

The Fifth District wears an interesting look. A great advance has been made into the radical sentiment there, when a part of the leaders confess to a sense of indignation at being called "rebels" and "traitors." That they "can't abear." It is all very nice to hurl that sized epithet at honest Democrats and conservatives, including the brave men who went to the field to vindicate their faith in constitutional government; but it hurts their heads dreadfully, when it is aimed so as to hit square at home. They stood by and heard Butler call others by those outrageous names, and their gorge did not rise an inch; but when they feel his boomerang whizzing about their own ears, they throw up their arms and call on their fellow-citizens of every conceivable persuasion to come quick to their rescue. They ought to show themselves better philosophers. They should know that those who are always prompt to administer the hemlock ought to have the fortitude to swallow their own dose without a wry face or a groan. Who would have thought that Butler was made a doctor that he might give such medicine as this?

It is laughable to see them arraign him for being false to the Chicago platform in the matter of the finances. How is Senator Morton? How was Thaddeus Stevens? How is Senator Sherman? And how are a handful more of radical leaders on this identical subject? As for charging him with "repudiation" because he moved to tax the income of all Government bonds ten per cent., let them consider that he was supported in it by the vote of a majority of his party in the House of Representatives; let them remember that the address of the radical State Central Committee was written by one who, in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*, hooted at this nightmare of "repudiation," and said that the people of New England were no longer to be frightened by its name. They have heretofore found it convenient to call only Democrats repudiators, as well as Rebels; now let them take the title home to their own bosoms, and make the most they can out of the fellowship.

When Bombastes returns from his "sogering" in Pennsylvania, there will be revived animation among the dry bones of the Fifth district. We would suggest to the friends of Mr. Dana that there is one argument left which they appear not to have thought to use against General Butler, viz., that he is not a resident of the district. Governor Bullock's certificate, to be sure, is worth something more than the sealing-wax that gives it official authority, but that is an old affair now; and his Excellency is going down in the West. But as between the two wings of the radical army in the valiant Fifth there is an opening for a sound conservative candidate, a real resident, of whose invitation the people may now successfully avail themselves. It would be a full compensation, in the public mind, for Butler's defeat (Dana expects to be defeated himself) if a good Democrat could be sent to Congress to faithfully represent the interests of the district and the sentiment of the people on constitutional government.

More Results of Democratic Teachings.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The official investigation of the Camilla (Ga.) massacre has hardly been completed before we are called upon to chronicle another bloody butchery at Opelousas, the capital of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. It was another deliberate preconcerted movement to crush out Unionism in that region, and restore Rebel supremacy. According to the New Orleans *Bulletin*, a virulent Democratic sheet, one hundred Unionists were killed and fifty wounded, whereas only four Democrats were wounded, and none killed. The *Crescent*, another Democratic sheet, is confident that radicalism is done for in St. Landry Parish, at least for this Presidential campaign.

Mr. Vidal, member of Congress from Louisiana, established some time since at St. Landry, the *Progress*, a Republican paper. It has been edited by Mr. Bentley, who likewise teaches a school at that place. On Monday last a squad of Rebels set upon Mr. Bentley, in the presence of his pupils, and proceeded to chastise him. His friends gathered to his rescue. He, however, urged them to disperse to their homes, assuring them that he should sue out warrants for the arrest of the ruffians who had set upon him. Meanwhile, the ex-Confederates began to assemble in large numbers, with arms, and soon became an uncontrollable mob, thirsting for blood. They proceeded to the *Progress* office, threw the type and press into the river, and seizing the French editor, Mr. Durand, took him to a neighboring wood, where he was lynched. The foreman of the printing department was compelled to flee for safety. Now began a cold-blooded, heartless butchery. The fiends scattered through the town and neighboring plantations, shooting as they went, until one hundred and fifty blacks fell victims to their demoniac fury. The latter appear to have made no resistance, as only four of their persecutors were wounded. Such, in brief, are the details of this horrid affair, the accounts of the New Orleans *Bulletin* and *Republican* substantially agreeing. The fleeing foreman of the printing office has arrived in New Orleans, and states that the Rebels have determined to kill or drive out all the Unionists, white or black, from the Opelousas District. The New Orleans *Times* (Democrat), of a late date, has an account of an affair at Shreveport, which resulted in the death of fifteen Unionists and three Rebels. The other day a party of armed men surrounded the house of Roderick Hill, a Republican, residing at Ashpole, Robeson county, N. C., and shot to death a young man, a Republican, while in the act of being married to Mr. Hill's daughter. The bride was likewise seriously injured.

These and other similar outrages daily occurring throughout the late Confederacy indicate that the spirit of rebellion has once more become fairly rampant. The teachings of the Democracy of to-day are having their natural effect. The dire spirit which pervaded and controlled the Tammany Convention has permeated the entire late Confederacy, from North Carolina to Arkansas, and is bringing forth fruits in abundance. The late Confederates accepted the platform and temper of that body as an invitation to begin the work of anarchy, and they have not been slow to act upon it. Tammany warmed into life all the smouldering elements of the Rebellion. Fresh from its counsels, Vance, Hampton, Forrest, *et al*, proceeded southward to herald the glad tidings that the Democratic party was to secure for them all the objects for which they had fought. The people have believed this. Misled by their public men, they have believed that the Democratic party was certain of success, and would achieve all it promised to do. They have believed that General Blair's programme would be carried out, and so impatient have they been to carry on the work that they have not been able to wait until the Democratic party was duly installed in power.

We have in these Camilla and Opelousas butcheries a foretaste of the scenes which would transpire through the late Confederacy were Seymour and Blair to be successful at the polls. The announcement of their election would be the signal for inaugurating a war upon the Unionists irrespective of color. The Mobile *Register*, Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, Montgomery *Mail*, Mobile *Telegraph*, and other exponents of Southern opinion, have already assured us that when that day comes the "carpet-baggers" will have to travel forthwith, and the blacks follow after them unless they mend their ways. Said the Richmond *Examiner*, the other day:—"They (the whites) will demonstrate their superiority to the negro race, in a manner that will make the naked savages of Ethiopia, for centuries to come, howl with horror at the name of a Southern white man."

If now, with an impending election, and when the *World* and Richmond *Whig*, warned by Vermont and Maine, are counselling moderation, these unrepentant Rebels indulge in such pastimes, what might we not expect in the event of Seymour and Blair's success?

Happily, however, no such calamity awaits the country. The election of General Grant will put an end to all this Rebel outrage and wrong. Pardoned Confederates who attempted to overthrow the Government will learn that those who stood by that Government have rights they must and shall respect. They will be made to learn that freedom of speech must and shall prevail from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; that we must and shall have peace in fact as well as in name.

Meanwhile the Washington authorities should hasten to aid those of Louisiana in making a thorough examination into this last butchery, and fixing the responsibility where it belongs.

The New Rebellion.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There was, some years ago, in India, a tribe since put down by the strong hand of the Government. The hereditary business of this Oriental Ku-Klux Klan was homicide, and robbery was its constant recreation. It waylaid unsuspecting travellers, and having knocked them on the head, or strangled or stabbed them, it concluded by rifling their carpet-bags. These pleasing professors of the fine art of murder, although extremely enthusiastic, and even fanatically devoted to their trade, did not publish a newspaper; and in this respect the thugs of Alabama are rather in advance of their Eastern prototypes, being, indeed, the first organization of banded murderers in the world which has arrived at the dignity of an organ. The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Monitor* (R. Randolph, editor) is a curiosity in its way, and is just the journal which the Eastern Thugs would have printed, if they had printed any journal at all. We must premise of this agreeable sheet that it proudly bears the name of Blair and Seymour at the head of its homicidal and incendiary columns. It openly avows that should these persons be elected to the places for which they have been nominated by the "Democratic" Convention, the work of wholesale lynching at the South will begin. In order that there may be no mistake about the methods to be employed (as the editor is pleased to say) "on the Fourth of March, 1869," the *Monitor* gives a rude wood engraving in which two "carpet-baggers" are represented suspended by the neck from a tree, with the legend, "Hang, curs, hang!" The genial Randolph adds:—"The unprecedented reaction is moving onward with the swiftness of a velocipede, with the violence of a tornado, with the crash of an avalanche, sweeping negroism from the face of the earth. The happy day of reckoning with these white-cuticle scoundrels approacheth rapidly. Each and every one who has so unblushingly essayed to lower the Caucasian to a degree even beneath the African race, will be regarded as *hostis sui generis*, and be dealt with accordingly, if found hereabout when the time is ripe for action." The *Monitor* is good enough to give us a particular description of the *modus operandi*, as follows:—

> "We candidly believe that the picture, given to our readers *ut supra*, correctly represents the attitude and altitude of all foreign and domestic foes of our land who shall have the folly to remain 'down South' after the Ides of March. The contract for hanging will be given to the negro who, having mounted the carpet-bagger and scalawag on the mule that he didn't draw at the elections, will tie them to a limb, and, leading the said mule from under them, over the forty acres of ground that he also didn't get, will leave the vagabonds high in mid-air, a feast for anthropophagous vermin.
>
> "P. S.—It will be seen that there is room left on the limb for the suspension of any bad Grant negro who may be found at the propitious moment."

After this exhilarating description, which is very much aided by the wood-cut above mentioned, the *Monitor* calls the public attention to "a scalawag justice of the peace named A. H. Sealy, of Hickman's Beat," who has "discharged a rascally negro from custody," and "suggests that Sealy and Jack (the negro discharged) be turned over to the mercies of a Ku-Klux Klan, or some other good society protectorate." This mild hint to a band of bravos to commit only a couple of murders comes, it must be remembered, from a sheet enthusiastically devoted to the election of Horatio Seymour, and which proposes after his inauguration, on the 4th of March prox., to hang without judge or jury all Republicans, including "any bad Grant negro who may be found at the propitious moment."

In order to prove that these ruffians are perfectly capable of executing the atrocities which they recommend in a public journal, it is enough to show, by their own exultant confessions, that they have already executed the like. Thus the *Monitor* says:—"Five notoriously bad negroes were found swinging by the necks to limbs in the woods of Colbert county, a few days since. They had been guilty of making threats against the whites." If threats were a capital offense, pray how long would "R. Randolph, Editor," escape strangulation? Here is another specimen of the *Monitor's* persuasive ways:—

> "Scalawag Cloud of Montgomery, and carpet-bagger Lakin of Nowhere, arrived here Thursday. Cloud, the radical jockey, comes as trainer of Lakin, the negro-loving jackass. The one is a long, slim creature of the *natrix* kind; the other is a stout, pursy reptile of the genus *batrachia*. Both would make first-rate hemp-stretchers. For further information they may regard the wood-cut elsewhere. Next week we will give a more elaborate description of the *varmints*. We would not take a great deal for this fresh game."

Here follows the promised description of "the varmints:"—

> "Larkin and Cloud, poor devils! visibly shook in their shoes while here. The zigzag manner in which their noisome names were registered at the hotel indicate great tremor of the fingers. Every fellow they met on the streets appeared, to their alarmed fancies and guilty consciences, to be Ku-Kluxes in disguise. Now and then, as they would pass by a crowd, some cruel man would give an unearthly yell, that made the round-bellied ignoramus Larkin fairly shake from fright, 'like a bowl full of jelly.' It was our desire to have these unworthies stay here at least a week or two, so as to provide us with 'food for sport.' They have departed hence forever.
>
> —" 'Thro' the world
> A curse will follow them like the black plague,
> Tracking their footsteps ever—day and night,
> Morning and eve, summer and winter—ever.' "

This is the style in which this unflinching supporter of Blair and Seymour proposes to inaugurate a peace after the election of those worthy gentlemen. It will be indeed a peace which surpasseth all understanding.

It appears that this Alabama paper, which is ready to hang "any Grant negro who may be found at the propitious moment," has not the least objection to Blair and Seymour negroes, as witness the following affectionate advertisement printed in its columns:—

> SEYMOUR AND BLAIR BARBACUE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING!
>
> "At the University grounds, near the city of Tuscaloosa, on Saturday, the 19th of September, 1868. Everybody invited, both white and black. Persons wishing to subscribe either money or provisions will please call on John Glascock, Esq."

This is an old way of "sweeping negroism from off the face of the earth," which, in another place, R. Randolph, editor, threatens to do "with the swiftness of a velocipede and with the violence of a tornado." These slight inconsistencies occur in the very same issue. In one part of the paper the negro is invited to come to a Seymour barbecue, and to partake freely of roast pig and whisky; and cheek by jowl with this hospitable overture is a threat to sweep all blacks "from off the face of the earth." This is to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest with a vengeance. In one column the *Monitor* says: "We contend that white men must rule America; and whilst willing to have negroes protected from cruelty and injustice, we at the same time are not willing to place them on a footing, political or social, with the descendants of Adam." In another column, "everybody is invited, both black and white," to attend a Blair and Seymour barbecue! Unfortunately, "the five negroes" who were hung in Colbert county, "for making threats against the whites," were not able to be present at the Tuscaloosa barbecue to swell the exultant, heaven-reaching shout for Blair and Seymour. The prudent artisan named in the following paragraph from the *Monitor* was no doubt present, and "hollered" for Blair and Seymour enthusiastically:

> "JIMMY NORRIS—Makes the prettiest and best boot we ever saw. He goes for the Seymour and Blair ticket, and is every way worthy of patronage."

—We do not know that it is necessary to give any further extracts from this lovely and amiable Seymour publication, although we might continue them at considerable length from the material before us. The *World*, on the 30th ultimo, was kind enough to criticize, with its usual suavity, what it was pleased to call the *Tribune's* "manufacture of Rebel outrages," and to laugh at our "dreadful stories of murder and rebellion," which it termed "contributions to popular misinformation." With the view of promoting the daily recreations of this facetious journal, we have ventured upon the foregoing extracts from a Southern newspaper devoted to the cause of Mr. Seymour. We trust that we have thus improved upon the *World's* advice to us, "to go back to our own files, and reproduce the Kansas bloody shirts of 1856." The Tuscaloosa *Monitor* (Blair and Seymour) must be much better authority than the *Tribune* can pretend to be in the office of the *World*.

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1868.

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Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from **1864** to **1845.**
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.—Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12. Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5 5

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

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LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speeches of Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, and Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania.

Concert Hall, as usual, was densely crowded last night with an intelligent audience, to attend another of the series of meetings lately held here.

The meeting was organized by Hon. Charles Gilpin taking the chair. He said that if Pennsylvania does on Tuesday next her whole duty, it will settle great questions of importance to the country at large. He then introduced

HON. LYMAN TREMAINE,

of New York, who was greeted with great applause.

He said that he had the right to come before the people of Pennsylvania and speak in a Presidential contest, and the same as regards the State election, as it will have a powerful effect on his own beloved State. He rejoiced that the walls of sectional division had been destroyed. I come to-night to plead the national issues, because we all have a powerful interest in the success of the interests of this great country. The influence that Pennsylvania and New York combined have the power of creating is too great to be overlooked. In all great questions they have been found acting and voting together. At this juncture the honor and welfare of the country, the perpetuity of our free institutions, and all the blessings of civil liberty, cemented by the late war, demand the elevation to the Presidency of the greatest captain now living in the world (applause), and the great pacificator of his country, Ulysses S. Grant. (Great applause.) On the action of the people on the 3d of November next depends the future weal or woe of our country.

The speaker then compared the Presidential contest of 1860 with the present one, discussing the issues involved in the former. The old Republican party offered the blessings of liberty to every man, wherever born. The Federal party opposed these laws and were overthrown. Where stands the Democratic party to-day? They say that 4,000,000 of people, native born, shall have none of the liberties for which Thomas Jefferson himself contended, and go further and say that they shall be remanded to servitude. That party then declared that freedom of speech was an inalienable right that every man should enjoy. Where is the conservative party to-day? In a large portion of the republic men are ruthlessly murdered for demanding this right. The election of 1864 was then discussed, together with the Chicago Convention, and the connection of Horatio Seymour with its declarations. Where would the country have been if that party had succeeded? Thanks to Providence, that party which had sprung to arms when traitors poured their shot on Fort Sumter assembled in convention at Baltimore, and declared that there should be no compromise with traitors. (Loud applause.) Discarding the advice of traitors to throw overboard Abraham Lincoln, they said Abraham Lincoln and no other man shall be President. (Loud cheers.) In the language of that immortal saint, they declared that this Government, made by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Applause.) When the vote was proclaimed the Rebellion staggered down to its death-bed; thanks to Him who preserved us, and thanks to Ulysses S. Grant, who never lost a battle, the last nail was driven into the coffin at Appomattox Court House. (Applause.) Thanks to him, the old stars and stripes, God bless them! float over every foot of Rebeldom. (Loud applause.) Now, though the contest of 1864 was important because on its result depended the fate of the nation, it sinks into insignificance with the present. The question now is, whether loyal men who saved the nation shall govern it, or whether Rebels who were overthrown shall now regain possession of the reins of power. (Applause.) He then discussed the causes of the nominations at New York in connection with the resolves of the Rebels prompting it, and their reception by the convention. Hampton, after the convention, at a meeting in New York, called the citizens of that place to register an oath that if there was a majority of white votes, no matter how many bayonets were brought to bear, Seymour and Blair should be placed in the White House. After his return to Charleston he said that when they were elected he would again bring out the old Rebel flag and unfurl it to the breeze. The speaker then discussed the duties of a President when entering on his official career. He then resumed: Does any man consent to see the Government overthrown, and the States thrown to the winds, or that 4,000,000 of people, after tasting the blessings of liberty, will consent to be thrown upon the ground and the iron heels of their former masters again placed upon their necks? Do they suppose that people will stand tamely by and see this done? No! If this purpose is carried out there will be blood up to the horses' bridles. (Applause.) No! It is because we wish to avoid it that we have placed at our head the great warrior whose key-note is, "Let us have peace." (Loud cheers.) What becomes of the amendment abolishing slavery if these governments are overthrown? Would not this amendment be declared abolished, and the manacles again placed upon 4,000,000 freemen? This is the reflection to which we are invited by this party which claims to be the descendant of Thomas Jefferson. What, then, becomes of the fourteenth amendment? What becomes of the Rebel debt? What is there to prevent its adoption if this amendment is repealed? What prevents the restoration to power of the Rebel leaders? What becomes of the provision that the emancipated colored man shall not increase the power of the South? What becomes of that provision protecting the rights of colored men? All their bulwarks are proposed to be swept away by this New York platform. It is proposed to place political power in ten States in the hands of the Rebels, so that in case of a foreign war they can take the power of their States and strike when it is most effectual, and thus restore the lost cause. This question needs no further discussion—it is plain to all. This platform means, for the first time in our history, that a party should disregard all order and law. It means bloodshed and war. It means that the Executive power shall be built up on the ruins of the legislative and judicial departments. It means that our sacred debt shall be repudiated, that the power shall be placed in the hands of Rebels who will not protect loyal men. If you mean to sustain this party and this platform you will vote for Seymour and Blair. The speaker then reviewed the antecedents of the candidates as conclusive evidence of the dispositions of both. He continued at length on this subject, being frequently applauded, and closed by entreating all to come forward in this hour of the country's peril and vote for Grant and Colfax.

At the close he was given three hearty cheers.

BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,

was then introduced, and received with great applause.

He said he was not at all a politician, but he was happy to believe that nothing more was necessary to set before the people except one point. We are much concerned in the result of the coming election on the industrial and commercial prospects of the country. It is well, however, to know how our contest is regarded in foreign countries. Europe has become of late nearer to us, and the late improvements in science bring nations nearer together; and their interests, also, are more materially connected. Our partisan excitements do not reach them, and they see the issue unbiassed. When I first arrived in Europe, in 1867, I found that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to our affairs. The opinions of the people of Europe during the apostacy of Johnson and the impeachment trial were greatly divided, but now the leading spirits all think that the interests of the people demand the election of Grant and Colfax. The name of Grant is almost as much a household word in Europe as that of Abraham Lincoln. I was glad I could tell them that he possesses many of the virtues of that lamented man. The results of our late war are closely watched and generally understood. There is one point, however, that is not. When asked if there would be any repudiation, I said, "No; the American people could buy a kingdom and pay for it afterwards." In alluding to the presence of Rebels in the Democratic Convention, he said that the past should be recalled, as it was closely identified with the Democratic party. A party that refuses to march with events will find itself trampled upon. The old men may still think the country is at a stop, but, thank God! the young men are alive, and want no such peace as crowns a Rebel general with garlands in New York, and shoots a Union man in Georgia. (Applause.) I am strongly inclined to believe that tens of thousands of honest men now belong to the Democratic party, being unwilling to leave it, or not understanding the issues correctly. We know that the facts laid down will have but little effect on the great mass of the Democratic party. There is one thing, however, that will break it up, and that is the boys educated by the war, who will more than counterbalance what is gained by coffee pots and stolen seals. (Loud applause.) He alluded to the fact that everywhere in Europe in the cottages are suspended the pictures of Abraham Lincoln, because every one is beginning to understand the grand principles of liberty. The speaker then spoke of the different parties in Europe, describing each at length. The only men in sympathy with the Democratic party are the Tories of England, the Reactionists of Germany, Louis Napoleon, Cardinal Antonelli, and Isabella, late of Spain. Russia and Brazil followed our lead by emancipation, and the workmen of England were encouraged to demand manhood suffrage, and they will get it. Everything that tends to break down encroachments on liberty is valuable to the people of Europe. The speaker asked any young man in hearing of his voice, who intended to vote the Democratic ticket, to weigh these facts. If an Irishman, whether he would cast a vote to gladden the hearts of his enemies in England? If a German, why he would do that which would meet the cordial shouts of his tyrants at home. If an old fossil of a Democrat, I will say nothing, for they are not politically alive since the Fugitive Slave law gave out. Schuyler Colfax said to me a few days ago:—"I am sure we will succeed, because I cannot believe that God has forgotten our country."

The gentleman then took his seat amid rounds of cheers, and the meeting dispersed at a late hour with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

A MEETING OF THE IRISHMEN

favorable to the election of General Grant was held last evening in O'Neill's Hall, at Broad and Lombard streets. The meeting, which was preliminary in its character, organized by electing Clarence Burden, Esq., President, and Peter M. Moriarty and H. Hutchins, M. D., Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then explained as being the endorsement of the meeting called for this evening at Concert Hall, which will be addressed, among others, by Colonel Burk, who was confined in British prisons for espousing the cause of Ireland. A roll was then opened for the signatures of those sympathizing with the purpose of the meeting of this evening at Concert Hall, when a number of names were obtained. Brief but effective addresses were then made by Colonel Fitzgerald, H. Hutchins, and others.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—Yesterday morning was fixed for the commencement of the game between the United States Twenty two and the English Eleven, but owing to the disagreeable rain which set in about 12 o'clock, it was delayed until within a few minutes of 3 o'clock, when the Eleven, having won the toss, sent in Jupp and Humphreys, the latter replacing Shaw, who appeared in the former match. The bowlers for the Twenty-two were C. Newhall and Norley, the professional of the St. George's Club of New York.

Newhall started the bowling, and his second ball went off the bat of Humphreys into the hands of C. Newhall. Smith then joined Jupp, and for one hour and twenty minutes they defied the bowling of Newhall and Norley, neither of whom seemed at home. Scoring pretty rapidly off Norley, he was relieved, and Meade was substituted. Maiden over after maiden over was now the order of the day until the twenty-first over, when Smith gave a chance which was beautifully taken by Baird at long field.

Smith's total of 34 consisted of one of 6, three 4s, five 2s and singles. With the fall of this wicket the telegraph announced 63 runs. Griffiths took Smith's place, and added twelve rapidly to the score—Jupp, in the meantime, playing steadily for several singles, three 2s, one 3, and two 4s. Griffiths was disposed of by C. Newhall, by a beautifully lodged ball. Third wicket for 79 runs. The next five wickets fell for 25 runs, owing to the fielding of the twenty-two, which through the entire inning was of a superior order. At five o'clock eight wickets were down for 104 runs. The game was then called, to be resumed this morning.

The following was the score:—

Humphreys c D. b C. Newhall	0
Jupp c G. b C. Newhall	27
Smith c Baird b C. Newhall	34
Griffiths b C. Newhall	12
Rowbotham c R. b C. Newhall	7
Charlwood b C. Newhall	5
Tarrant c D. b Meade	2
Lillywhite b C. Newhall	2
Pooley not out	0
Byes	7
Leg byes	1
Wide balls	7
Total	104

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bowlers.	*No. of Balls.*	*No. of Runs.*	*Maiden Overs.*	*Total Wick's.*
C. Newhall	149	52	14	7
Norley	48	21	5	0
Meade	100	16	16	1

Umpires—C. H. T. Collis and Mr. Shaw.

CITY COUNCILS.—These bodies met yesterday afternoon. The business was this:

Select Branch.—Mr. Stokley, President, in the Chair.

A voluminous batch of petitions and communications was presented, asking for cleaner streets, for paving and grading, and for facilities of various kinds not now given.

The entire batch took the usual reference to standing committees.

The resolution to change the place of voting in the First Division of the Eleventh ward was lost.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hodgdon, of the Committee on Water, to lay pipe in Main, Baker, Centre, Wood and other streets in Manayunk. This was agreed to.

Mr. Kerr reported as the condition of the City Treasury thus:

Cash balance on hand Sept. 1st,	$1,006,749 00
Received during the month,	270,950 69
	$1,277,699 69
Payments made during the month,	324,746 21
Cash balance,	$952,953 42
Appropriated as follows:	
For the payment of interest on city debt,	$353,087 98
Sinking Fund securities,	202,113 92
Sundry claims,	197,751 52
	$952,953 42

A resolution to purchase a lot of ground for school purposes, in Furman street, south of Erie, was postponed until next Thursday.

A recess was then taken, in consequence of the tumult made by the Democratic procession in passing.

On reassembling, the bill to erect a structure of masonry over the Schuylkill, instead of the present wire bridge, was concurred in.

With much business unfinished the Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair. Mr. Simpson offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act of Assembly which provides that no culvert shall be constructed in a manner that will delay the running of the passenger railways, since the gas and water pipes in some streets necessitate the constructing of culverts under the tracks of the railways.

Mr. Hanna moved to refer to the Committee on Law. Not agreed to.

Mr. Harper moved to postpone the resolution. Agreed to.

A number of petitions, remonstrances and private applications were received and referred to appropriate committees.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor announcing his approval of certain resolutions.

Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported resolutions recommending the paving, grading, etc., of the following streets, viz: Hough street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first, and Somerset street, from Hanover to Mary. Also a resolution for macadamizing Green street, from Walnut lane to Chelton avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Harper presented an ordinance declaring that the Committee on Gas shall hereafter have the sole control in the locating of public lamps.

Mr. Evans moved to refer to Committee on Police. Agreed to—ayes, 20; nays, 11.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to direct the contractor to proceed with the construction of the sewer on Chestnut street, from Front to Second. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

Authorizing the laying of water pipes on Stanton avenue and other streets.

For the laying of water pipe on Washington avenue, Shuvey, and other streets.

Also, approving the contract for the addition to the Pollock Schoolhouse.

The following resolution was received from the Select Council and concurred in:

A resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Thomas F. Triol, late License Clerk of the Highway Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution changing the location of the Independence Steam Fire Engine Company to Branchtown. Agreed to. Adjourned.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL G. B. McCLELLAN.—Yesterday afternoon one would have thought that all the voters in the city of Philadelphia were in the parade that was gotten up for the purpose of welcoming General George B. McClellan on his return after an absence of four years in Europe. It was an immense affair, requiring nearly three hours in passing one given point. There were no partisan banners in the line, this feature having been positively prohibited by the General. At least three-fourths of those who participated were citizens who remained at home during the late war for the preservation of our country. The thoroughfares through which the procession passed were crowded with men, women, and children, who cheered the General as he passed along.

The procession was formed on Broad street at 1 o'clock, Chief Marshal General William McCandless.

Aids—Colonel Charles J. Biddle, Major Joseph N. Piersol, Colonel Peter G. Ellmaker, Colonel George H. Bardwell, Major David P. Weaver, Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr., Colonel A. H. Tippen, Captain Thomas J. Perry, Colonel J. O. Tobias, Colonel George Moore, Colonel T. L. Lockerman, Captain H. H. Houston, Captain S. B. Kingston, Captain John Aydelotte, Captain Alfred L. Price, Colonel Gallagher, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Asher S. Leidy, Colonel Thos. Diehl, Colonel C. Meyer Zulick, Colonel Charles Wilhelm, Colonel Walter Greenland, Captain Thomas Graham, Captain William A. Hoyt, Captain James Hackett, Major William H. West, Colonel John Hancock, Colonel A. A. Lechler, Colonel Henry W. Brown, Major C. H. Goebel, Colonel T. C. McDowell, Colonel N. Hicks Graham, Captain George W. Middleton, Major A. Leiper, Major George Schofield, Major John H. Humes, Captain Thomas Neil, Lieutenant William Chandler, Lieutenant Robert H. Randall, Major Charles Stewart, Lieutenant Frank Maher, Captain William McMullin, Captain Tim. Mealey, Captain James Sawyer, Lieutenant Alfred Pleasonton.

There were seven divisions, marshalled as follows:—1st division, Major John Savage; 2d division, General William A. Leech; 3d division, Colonel John P. Nicholson; 4th division, Colonel P. McDonough; 5th division, Captain William A. Delaney; 6th division, Colonel Anthony H. Reynolds; 7th division, Colonel Robert P. Dechert.

The procession moved in the following order: Chief Marshal and aids.

Cavalcade in large numbers, headed by the Soldiers' Executive Committee.

Philadelphia Butchers—Edward M. Lowry, Chief Marshal.—The men rode four abreast and wore white shirts and blue sashes and black silk hats. They were out in great strength, and made a fine display.

McClellan Club, mounted, wearing red shirts with "Little Mac" inscribed on the breast.

Band.—Cavalcade of citizens and soldiers, carrying a banner, inscribed "Welcome to our old Commander."

General McClellan, in a barouche, accompanied by the members of the Committee of Arrangements, and surrounded by the guard of honor.

Carriages containing the Reception Committee.

First Constitutional Club, of Pennsylvania, mounted, presented a fine appearance.

Democratic Association, of Pennsylvania, in carriages.

Band—McClellan Club, with a wagon bearing a banner, inscribed "Welcome, Little Mac."

Drum Corps—Fourteenth Ward McClellan Guard—Soldiers.

Drum Corps—Soldiers carrying banner, inscribed "New Jersey Soldiers Welcome Little Mac."

Band—Camden Club, wearing red shirts.

Martial Music—Another New Jersey Club, wearing red shirts and carrying a banner inscribed "New Jersey welcomes home the Hero of Antietam."

Band—Philadelphia Soldiers.

Drum Corps—Tenth Ward Soldiers and Sailors, Alonzo C. Schank, Marshal.

Fifteenth Ward Soldiers and Sailors.

Twenty-third Ward Soldiers.

Soldiers and Sailors of Twenty-sixth Ward, Captain J. D. Shuner, Marshal.

Drum Corps—Sixteenth Ward Soldiers, Andrew Riddle, Marshal.

68th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Scott Legion).

69th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, William Davis commanding.

Second, Thirteenth, Seventh, and Ninth Ward Soldiers.

Music—Nineteenth Ward, wearing white shirts, and carrying a banner inscribed—"Welcome back Our Old Commander." Nicholson Club, in citizen's dress, D. S. Root, Captain.

Drum Corps—Young Men's Keystone Club, James S. Foy, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. The members wore caps and capes, and white gloves, and carried a handsome blue satin banner.

Americus Club Cavalcade, J. S. Flinn, Marshal. The members wore black suits, white vests, black silk hats, and green badges.

Carriages containing members of the Americus Club.

Liberty Cornet Band—Americus Club on foot, Colonel E. W. C. Greene, Marshal, carrying a handsome banner and a number of flags. This organization turned out very strong. Fifth Ward Soldiers and Sailors mounted. R. E. Winslow, Marshal. Fifth Ward citizens in carriages.

Band—Twenty-seventh Ward Club, wearing red shirts.

Drum Corps—Sixth Ward Swamps, wearing red shirts and black caps, and drawing a cannon, which was fired during the progress of the procession.

Band—Seventh Ward Club; Anthony Quin, Marshal; red shirts and black oil-cloth caps. Twenty-fifth Ward Cavalcade; men wore red shirts.

Band—Twenty-fifth Ward Club, on foot, turned out very strong.

Band—Eleventh Ward McClellan Club; Frederick Wandsleben, Marshal.

Martial Music—First Ward Association; John Stratton, Marshal; men in dark suits and navy caps, preceded by soldiers carrying a banner inscribed, "Welcome, Little Mac."

Members of Western Engine Company, Columbia Hose Company, and Lafayette Hose Company.

Band—Seventeenth Ward Fox Club, Arthur Mullen, captain, wore red shirts and white caps, and were preceded by ten pioneers.

Eighth Ward McClellan Legion, Jas. Flaherty, Chief Marshal.

Carriages containing citizens.

Fourth Ward cavalcade.

Band—Fourth Ward soldiers.

Fourth Ward Club wearing red shirts and black Kossuth hats, followed by citizens of same ward in carriages.

Band—Sailors of Southwark.

Fox Club of Southwark, Joseph Megary, Marshal.

Martial Music—Seymour and Blair Campaign Club of Sixteenth Ward, A. R. Paul, Marshal; red shirts and blue coats.

Band—Young Men's Democratic Club of Philadelphia, F. B. Hagner, Marshal—red shirts and navy caps. Young Men's Democratic Club of the West End, Colonel W J. Wallace, Marshal. Young Men's Democratic Club of Chester.

Band—Moffet Club, Seventeenth Ward Club, wearing red shirts and white caps.

James Page Library Company turned out very strong. Sheppard Club of Eighteenth ward, John W. Price, Captain. Eighteenth Ward Workingmen's Association, J. Miller, Captain. Jackson Club of Twentieth ward, red shirts and navy caps. Cavalcade of Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth wards, commanded by Anthony Morin, Edmund G. Booz, and J. Brotty.

The procession moved over the prescribed route, occupying two hours and a half in passing, and everywhere General McClellan was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the men cheering lustily and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The General acknowledged the compliment by bowing to the multitude with uncovered head. On reaching Ninth and Chesnut, the Committee of Reception escorted General McClellan into the Continental Hotel, to review the parade.

When the head of the column of soldiers arrived at the main entrance to the Continental, the line was halted a few moments, and General McClellan addressed them as follows, being frequently interrupted by the most hearty and tumultuous cheers:—

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ADDRESS.

My Fellow-citizens:—You who have to-day honored me with your presence, will you accept my earnest and heartfelt thanks—all that I have to offer you in return for an honor that I will remember so long as memory serves me. My comrades, I can receive no more welcome greeting even in this my native city than the sound of the same cheers that have so often met me in camp, on the march, and upon the field of battle. They recall strange and most eventful history. Here, on this spot filled with the earliest and peaceful associations of my childhood, they arouse the stern and stirring memories of a chequered career; the place where I stand recalls to my mind the quiet days of the peaceful life; the faces I see and the voices I hear carry me back to the realities of war and battle—the scenes of your sufferings, fortitude, and glory. Upon days that tried men's souls these shouts were an earnest that I could implicitly rely upon the heroism and devotion of the army. They always evinced the love and sympathy which united us. When I parted with you on that sad November day, that none of us can ever forget, your voices proved to me that under new commanders you would lose none of your ancient heroism. They were the echoes from Malvern, South Mountain, and Antietam, and were the certain guarantees for your conduct at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the crowning victory at Richmond.

Soldiers! whether of my own old army of the Potomac, or of the gallant armies of the West, I thank you from the depths of a soldier's heart for this welcome. So long as I am upon this earth I cannot forget the bonds that unite us in the memory of our fallen comrades—of perils shared in common, and the great love and confidence you have ever given me. Come what may, I am sure that, in the future as in the past, we will ever be found side by side, in war as then, in peace as now—for our country.

At half-past 6 o'clock a dinner was given at the Continental to the staff officers, by the reception committee. General Zulick presided. A number of toasts and sentiments were given, and appropriate responses were made. At half-past 11 o'clock at night the General was serenaded at the Continental. Being called upon he said:—"Before retiring for the night, I must thank you for this reception at the close of the happiest and proudest day of my life. My feelings are too deep for utterance. I have the deepest gratitude and love for you all. I bid you good night." Short addresses were made by E. O. Perrin, Esq., of New York, and Generals Zulick and McCandless.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday afternoon the Baptist Association re-convened. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Alexander.

The Committee on the Election of Trustees of the Widows' Fund reported the election of the following persons:—Horatio Gates Jones, George Callahan, Henry Crosky, and Daniel Weckerly to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wilson Jewell.

The Moderator appointed as delegates to represent the Pennsylvania Baptist Association at Pittsburg, Dr. Randolph, Chapman, A. J. Sage. To look after the interests of the church at Valley Forge, L. G. Beck, B. C. Morse, S. W. Anderson.

The following statistics of the churches were presented:—Additions by baptism, 1182; letter, 535; experience, 131; restoration, 73. Diminution by letter, 540; erasure, 259; exclusion, 238; deaths, 185. Three churches were reported not heard from. Two new churches were received, and the number of churches and membership greater than ever before. Twelve churches were reported as being without pastors. Appeals from different churches were then made. The Committee on Arrangements for the next year reported as follows:—

That the next meeting be held at the Memorial Church; Rev. G. H. Peters to preach the opening sermon; Rev. J. H. Castle to preach the doctrinal sermon, the subject to be "The Person of Christ;" Rev. J. S. Kennard to be alternate; Rev. A. F. Shanafelt to write the circular letter.

The Committee on Obituaries presented their report of the deaths among the members of the association since the last annual meeting. The report was adopted, after which Rev. Dr. Castle led in prayer. Addresses were then made by several clergymen respecting the deceased.

The evening session was occupied with a free conference. Several addresses were made and prayer offered for the prosperity of the churches embraced in the association.

The Convention then adjourned.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were at this port at the close of the past week 10 steamships, 11 ships, 20 barques, 22 brigs, and 23 schooners.

CITY ITEMS.

COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS.—The body is a machine, and carelessness in its management is as sure to lead to evil results as carelessness in the management of a steam engine. Yet the last thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of the Creator's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it against many of the dangers to which it is exposed. *Guard against nervous debility.* At the first symptom of this forerunner of more serious ailments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Take it regularly and persistently, until bodily vigor is thoroughly restored. It creates an appetite, promotes—or, it might as properly be said, *compels*—the complete digestion of the food, regulates the secretive action of the liver, tones and invigorates the bowels, improves the condition of the blood, and gives firmness to the nerves. Upon a system thus strengthened and regulated in all its important functions, the fogs and exhalations of autumn, pregnant with the elements of intermittent and remittent fever, can make little or no impression. Whoever supposes that fever and ague is an *unavoidable evil* in certain districts, at this season of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As effectually as a draught of cold air is shut out by the closing of a door, this complaint, and all disorders of a miasmatic type may be prevented by the use of the BITTERS. When sickness can be avoided by a means so safe and simple, is it not the merest fatuity to neglect the proffered antidote? Regarded either as a preventive or a cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous disorders, general debility, or constipation of the bowels, this pure vegetable preparation stands alone.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS, made of pure native Wines, combined with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Calamus, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Ginger, and other herbs and roots, assist digestion, give an appetite, and impart vigor and tone to the system. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption: therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

FURNITURE Reupholstered, Varnished, and Repaired at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES FOR UPHOLSTERING WORK REDUCED.—Carpet, Furniture, Bedding, Curtain Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly—*no delay*—at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

LACE CURTAINS.—A large assortment of Lace Curtains, the *finest* in the market, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street, has a large and well-selected stocks of Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Loops, Centre, etc., etc. His reputation for low prices is well established, and very few, if any, in pursuit of curtains, make their purchase without first inspecting his stock.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 04	MOON RISES	11 46
SUN SETS	5 30	HIGH WATER	10 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 29
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 10
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	Oct. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 13
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Janet Deiglish, Mathew, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Apponaug, Scott, Walter & Co
Schr Thomas Fish, Wiley, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. Means, Merrick, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Angelia, Brown, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, from New Haven, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Thomas Fish, Wiley, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, from Providence.
Schr A. M. Lane, Durkee, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Zephyr, McCulloch, for Philadelphia, at Greenock 28th ult.
Barque Guione, Holmes, hence, at Brouwershaven 29th ult.
Barque John Ellis, Melvin, hence, at Antwerp 26th ultimo.
Barque Mathilde, Stover, hence, at Bremerhaven 24th ult.
Barque Kosmos, Weirichs, hence, at Hamburg 28th ultimo.
Barque Norma, Gilmore, hence for Antwerp, was off Sicily 21st ult.
Brig J. Bickmore, Pendleton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Brigs Matilda, Dix; Shannon, Sawyer; and Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Martha Maria, Dean, hence, at Bangor 5th inst.
Schr M. H. Condon, Condon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 5th inst.
Schr A. E. Martin, Price, hence, at Portsmouth 3d instant.
Schrs E. Fowler, Hart; Pathway, Elwell; and Ida Nicholson, Stillman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 5th inst.
Schr Transit, Endicott, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Taunton 6th inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.
Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds; S. R. Thomas, Arnold; Francis French, Throckmorton; J. B. Johnson, Smith; Nightingale, Beebe; and A. C. Noyes, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schr Transit, Rackett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 6th inst.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Ida Richardson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Oneida, hence for Bath, and M. H. Stockham, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, hence, was below Boston 7th instant.
Schr Sarah L. Stevens, Studley, hence at New York 7th inst.
Schrs R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, for Providence; Amelia, Beebe, for do.; Breeze, Overton, for do.; Village Queen, Tillotson, for do.; Gen. Sheridan, Basil, for Fall River; Glenwood, Lawrence, for do.; R. Law, York, for Stonington; Adelaide, Macomber, for Somerset; Hickman, Small, for Boston; and Sarah Jones, Fish, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.
Schr M. McNiel, Willetts, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.
Schr Anna Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 6th inst.
Schrs Race Horse, Ponder; Charlotte Shaw, Reeves; Hiawatha, Newman; and John H. Perry, Kelley, sailed from Newburyport 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs William John Street, and Sarah Lacey, Somers, hence, at Washington, D. C., 7th inst.
Schr Mansion, White, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schrs Bee, Hern; General Grant, Colborn; and Clara, Barrett, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 50; Reading RR. No. 48; Reading RR. No. 42; and Ida V. McCabe, hence, at New London 7th inst.
Schr J. Fredmore, Seavey, from Saco.
Schr Julien Nelson, Cavalier, from Wareham.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, from Hingham.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Providence.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, from New York.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, from Ipswich.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Marblehead.
Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, from Newport.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Conway, from Cedar Point.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.
Steamer Cherub, Layman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 7th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), Oct. 9,
Eighteenth representation of
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Little Nell, The Marchioness, } LOTTA
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MATINEE,
LOTTA.
LITTLE NELL, at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday) TO-NIGHT,
GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN
has been invited to attend the Theatre.
BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS.
Last night but one of
FOUL PLAY, FOUL PLAY,
with its splendid cast.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), only Matinee, at 2.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
who will appear in her last great triumph,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
in Miss Fannie Reed's Historical Tragedy of
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF MRS. LANDER.
MONDAY, October 12, first night of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in T. B. De Walden's celebrated Comedy of
"S A M."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
IN ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THE ONLY RICARDO.........as.........THE DUCHESS
JOE EMMETT.
A Dutchman on his Muscle, Disappointed Sports, The Grecian Bend, Capt. Jinks, The Aeronaut, etc.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. 56t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts.$5.
Package of four Tickets..................$1.
Single Admission..................50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 101

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with
A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-clas workmen sent to any part of the country.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 2rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N. E. CORNER OF
FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

The Duty of the Men Whom the Supreme Court Has Pretended to Naturalize.

A GOOD CITIZEN, when he thinks he has moral right in his favor, may take advantage of a legal technicality and gain his just end; but when he knows that the law is against him, and when justice is against him, and he seeks to evade both by a subterfuge, he proves himself an enemy of both, and is a bad and pestilent disturber of the peace. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, on the fearful investigations which have taken place in regard to its mode of procedure, places all the citizens who have been naturalized by it in an anomalous position. Let us see how the case stands. First, there are confessedly a number—how many none can tell—of the naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court which have never even gone through the foolish and childish process of being thumbed by the tipstaves. The twelve which were captured are but typical of probably thousands of others like those issued, with the simple difference that they had been filled up and distributed. It was a peculiar good fortune that enabled the Court to have those ones exhibited to it, captured before they were distributed or made regularly out. The fact that these are caught would of itself vitiate and taint any *bona fide* paper. An honest man with unblemished character would hesitate about offering his actual paper, when he knows it would justly subject him, though innocent, to suspicion. So that even with a paper duly sealed and signed, the existence of these bogus papers would militate against the holder. Second, the manner in which the *bona fide* papers have been issued is such as to make any paper obtained in the Nisi Prius Court an insult and a taunt to the man who holds it. Every man of them are subjected to the remark: "Oh, yes! you went to that court because you dared not go to the other!" Every man who tries to vote on that paper merits such a punishment. Great wrong will undoubtedly be thus done to honest citizens, but they must thank the Court and not the public. They have, however, a chance now to go into the due courts of law, into the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, or District Court, and before the election redeem their good name and exercise untainted their right as citizens. So that not only is the holder of every one of these papers subjected to the suspicion that he got it illegally by theft, but also that he got it illegally through the negligence of the Court. Third, in addition to these two terrible aspects in which a poor man—one whose fame for honesty is his capital—will be placed by attempting to vote on these papers, there is another which makes every one who seeks to vote on them, whether he got them from the Democratic Committee or from the Court, appear as a scoundrel. The Judges, three to two, have decided that these papers are illegally issued, and that, too, whether they be stolen, or issued, as Judges Thompson and Sharswood direct. They have said that on Monday next we will officially and judicially declare these papers void. Now what is the duty of the holders of papers, be they moral men or only shrewd men? Why, clearly to refuse to go to the polls with these papers. If they go they subject themselves to imputation, to insinuation, to suspicion—aye, and *to arrest*. How will the officer of election know whether or not the paper presented may not have been stolen, like hundreds were? It is his right, it is his duty, to arrest the man who presents it, and make him show that he is not attempting to pass an illegal vote. If, after the decision on Monday, it should be announced that the papers issued at Nisi Prius are all illegal, then the parties who voted or sought to vote on them, will, whether they got them from the Court or stole them from the Prothonotary, be guilty of attempting to fraudulently vote, *and will deserve and receive conviction and punishment.* Let the people think over this calmly and quietly. Let them say to themselves, "Shall I risk my fair fame, my character, my very liberty, all to aid the cause of those who have thus deceived me?" and we feel sure, after reflection, the holders of those papers will take our friendly advice and keep away from the polls. If they do not, it is the duty of the election officer to refuse to receive their votes until they prove that they are citizens, and that the seal is not a forgery. We call, then, on all good men who have been naturalized in the Supreme Court to hasten at once to the District Court, and there be naturalized—for if you don't, it is your duty and a stern necessity for you to keep away from the polls on Tuesday next.

The Moyamensing Hose Company.

WHILE Mr. Terrence McCusker held the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, he discharged the duties incumbent upon him satisfactorily to the public and creditably to himself. But at the recent election Mr. McCusker was defeated and Mr. George Downey was elected in his place. With the causes which led to this change in the administration of the Fire Department we have nothing to do. The firemen have the privilege of electing their own Chief, and a majority, in a fair and open election, cast their ballots for Mr. Downey. This action settles the question until the next election, and all well-disposed members of the department should acquiesce in the result. If any of them do not relish the idea of running to fires under Mr. Downey's leadership, let them withdraw from the service. There will be quite enough remaining to extinguish all the fires that break out in a legitimate way.

But it appears that some of the adherents of the late Chief Engineer are not disposed to accept the situation. He is a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and that association in particular seems intent upon giving the new administration all the trouble and vexation that is possible. The most damaging charge—indeed, the only one that can be brought against Mr. McCusker—is his connection with this disreputable company. The list of respectable persons belonging to it does not exceed a half-dozen. Of the remaining members the notorious Alderman McMullin and Councilman William H. P. Barnes are fair specimens, and their names have long been a terror to all reputable people residing in the neighborhood of the hose house. The persistent refusal of the Fire Association to admit the company into its organization shows the low estimation in which it is held by the best class of our firemen. Since the election of Mr. Downey, the Moyamensing Hose has been more rampant than ever before, and our streets have, on several different occasions of late, been disgraced by disturbances in which its members and hangers-on have figured as the inciters and leaders. The wrath of these desperate rowdies has been directed principally against the companies which took a prominent stand in favor of the election of Mr. Downey, and several members of the letter have been shamefully beaten.

For this disgraceful state of affairs there is but one remedy, and that is the most summary that can be devised. The company is now out of service voluntarily, for what reason they themselves best know. Councils should carry the work still further, and proceed to disband the organization without any delay. Temporary suspension will no longer avail to check their innate propensity for mischief. If the firemen as a class are to be relieved from the standing disgrace which is inflicted upon them by the Moyamensing Hose Company, it can be done only by the annihilation of the laiter.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE DEMOCRACY.—A Southern journal has ably and pithily exposed the weakness of the present position of the party, and the cause of it. It upholds the Brodhead letter as the true fighting ground of the Democracy and as a document embracing a doctrine for which the country was prepared, but it confesses that by some egregious blunder a false move at the beginning of the game has utterly spoiled it. Southern fanatical politicians, with ill-timed haste and ill-considered enthusiasm, rushed "to the front" with such vehement utterance of the intentions of the party as to compel their Northern brethren to become the apologists of a position only tenable by offensive tactics. If the "General Boums of the C. S. A." had been only prudent and patient enough to preserve the magnificent and impregnable attitude offered to them by the Northern Democracy; if they had so conducted themselves that their friends might have called on the world to admire them as the martyrs and victims of tyranny, as the silent sufferers of a holy cause; in fact, if they had displayed themselves as "ill-used" and "down-trodden," the eloquence of their Northern friends might have rung out boldly in their defense, but by proclaiming war to the knife, and upholding it by organized systems of arson and murder, and all the fiendish tactics of the K. K. K., they have destroyed their own hopes by deranging the well-contrived scheme for their defense, and thus annihilating the only means by which their triumph could have been assured.

THE *Press* this morning informs its readers that the polls on election day open at eight o'clock in the morning and close at six in the afternoon. This is an error. The polls are required by law to be opened at seven o'clock and to close at six. By voting early you will have done your own duty, and will then be at leisure to hunt up and hurry on the laggards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

TOM MOORE TOLD A FIB WHEN HE said "all that's sweet was made but to be lost when sweetest." PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO." the new perfume for the handkerchief, refutes the assertion—it is sweetest a few minutes after it has been dropped on the handkerchief, and its fragrance is never lost until it is obliterated by washing. Sold by all druggists. 1t

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 Chesnut Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, both Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, etc.
Students can enter at any time. Diplomas awarded on graduation.
DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Circulars may be obtained at the College. 10 9 2t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69.

The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Third Course of Lectures, will be delivered by HENRY H. SMITH M. D., Professor of Surgery, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

10 9 2t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING HORSE. Can trot close to three minutes; warranted. Also, Light Wagon and Harness. Sold for want of use. [10 8 4t] No. 506 MARKET Street.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

REPUBLICANS, ONCE MORE!

A MASS MEETING
OF THE
Republicans of Philadelphia,
AND OF
ALL GOOD CITIZENS,
Who are in favor of securing the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE to a
FAIR ELECTION,
Will be held in front of the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON BROAD STREET,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

OUR CITY
Must not be surrendered to the control of a party whose managers have
Counterfeited the Seal of the Supreme Court,
And FORGED THE NAME OF THE PROTHONOTARY, and who are now endeavoring to secure the co-operation of
THIEVES AND RUFFIANS
From BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, and elsewhere, for the purpose of defeating the will of
The Honest Voters of Philadelphia.

The meeting will be addressed by
Gov. JOHN W. GEARY,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN. 10 9 2t

IRELAND AND GRANT.—A meeting of the friends of Irish Liberty and Universal Freedom will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the great Irish-American statesman Senator CONNESS, of California, the originator of the naturalization bill; by General DENNIS F. BURKE, of New York, the brave Irish-American soldier, fresh from the British dungeons of Mountjoy and Kilmainham, where he had lain for months through the *toadyism* and *treachery* of a *Democratic* Minister; by Dr. BELL, the staunch Irish patriot and brilliant writer and editor of the *Irish Republic;* by General MAHAN, of Boston, one of our most gallant Irish soldiers; by WM. D. GRACE, one of the most eloquent organizers of the Fenian Brotherhood and by many others. The Irish people in every State in the Union are disentangling themselves from the meshes of the Democracy and falling into line with the great Republican party, the party of progress, universal liberty, and equal rights, and *the asserter of the rights of all citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad.*

Irishmen, remember that your most glorious and immortal patriots and martyrs, ROBERT EMMETT, WOLFE TONE, JOHN AND HENRY SHEARS and great Irish tribune DANIEL O'CONNELL, were among the earliest advocates of the fundamental principles that govern the Republican party. Shall we accept their glorious and sublime teachings by voting for GRANT and COLFAX, or the teachings of Seymour, the spawn of the Belmont and the English aristocracy, or those of Blair, who wished the Irish people back in their own bleeding country to suffer the lash and chain of centuries. Remember that it was that noble man of our race, President ANDREW JACKSON, who stifled rebellion and nullification in its first infancy, and a host of gallant Irish patriots, soldiers such as SHERIDAN, CORCORAN, MEAGHER, MULLIGAN, and SMITH, helped to give secession its death-blow, and thus saved the Union, which the Government and aristocracy of England, in concert with the Democratic party, endeavored to destroy. Irish Republicans, meet in your might on FRIDAY EVENING to support GRANT and COLFAX, the friends of the oppressed of every clime. Rally! Rally! for Ireland and Liberty.

Patrick Marley,
M. Moriarty,
Michael Carr,
John Carroll,
David Hamilton,
James Cunningham,
John Burns,
William C. O'Neill,
Henry O'Connell,
Captain William Marks,
Colonel Brady,
Thomas Divine,
Patrick O'Lafferty,
H. Hutchins, M. D.,
Andrew Campbell,
Richard O'Brien.
B. McGuinness,
William C. O'Neill,
John M. Moriarty,
David Hamilton,
William Barr,
William Hunter,
Thomas Marks,
Robert Rives,
Andrew Williams,
John Carroll,
James McMenamin,
Thomas Kerwin,
John Leach,
Daniel Sullivan,
Thomas Fitzgerald,
Clarence Burden,

And fifty others.

The following gentlemen will address the Irish Republican meeting this evening at Concert Hall:—
Senator JOHN CONNESS,
JOHN M. MORIARTY,
Brigadier-General D. F. BURKE,
Colonel THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Major-General J. T. OWEN,
Major-General MAHON,
Captain WILLIAM D. GRACE,
W. M. NEWLIN. 1t

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
ATTENTION.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters on
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1868,
at 8 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as important business relating to the election will be considered.

By order of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 10 9 2t

THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REGULAR Assessors, also the Extra Assessments of the ward, at J. A. Mabay's Pavillion Hotel, N. E. corner of NINTH and COATES Streets. 10 8 4t*

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS.

SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOMEBODY RAISE THE TUNE!

Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too,
For Colfax, and for Blair!
Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloons
For decent folks to wear!
Hurrah for every honest man
That means to cast his vote!
But, oh! it's such a prudent plan,
To wear a good, thick coat!

What jolly times we're having now,
Throughout this whole campaign!
We never had the like before,
And never may again.
Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy
For men and boys and all!
Hurrah! for garments sold so low
At the Great Brown-Stone Hall!

Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.)
Oh! ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!
Told you so; and tell you so again!
That's the place for clothes so nice, boys!
That the place for lowest price, boys!
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL'S the place;
Clothes for all the human race.
That's the place for splendid clothes, boys!
ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.
OPENING OF
FALL and WINTER BONNETS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 tirp

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

P. E. GILL,
NO. 720 ARCH STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.
BONNETS ready-made and made to order.
HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untrimmed. 10 2 fmw12t

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—A grand Exhibition Day for the benefit of the Improvement Fund of the Association will take place on MONDAY, 19th instant, commencing at noon.

It will consist of a series of exhibitions in the mile drive, and other entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. Upwards of forty horses will contest in trials of speed.

Mr. Proskauer, the well-known caterer, will keep the Restaurant on the occasion.

Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.
Single admission, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2.
Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.
Tickets and Books of Programme may be obtained at the office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street. 10 7 10t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Exhibition of October 5 is postponed until THURSDAY, 15th inst. 10 8 6t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers on the line of Union street, from Third street, two hundred and fifty feet westwardly to Police Station, three feet in diameter.

Sixth street, from Poplar street to Wager street, eight hundred and two feet long, three feet in diameter.

Poplar street, from Broad to Sixteenth street, nine hundred and fifty feet long, three feet in diameter.

Eighth street, from Reed street to Cross street, seven hundred and seventy feet long, three feet in diameter.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and the Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN &
ARRISON
Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their
FALL STOCK
OF
NEW LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,
Comprising all the different varieties and widths in
Heavy Linen Sheetings,
Heavy Pillow Linens,
Real Barnsley Table Damask,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Table Cloths, with Napkins to Match,
Damask Towels and Towelings,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Fine Marseilles Quilts, very elegant,
Rich Cretonne and Furniture Chintzes.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. etc.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
FLANNEL, MUSLINS, Etc.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 21 mwf10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SILKS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
HAS NOW OPEN
BLACK SILKS,
FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Light Silks for Evening Dresses,
SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 9 26 rp

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMEN
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIE
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKE

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest cheapest
Muslin House in the Cit
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Who sale Prices.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths o
PILLOW MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
FINE SHIRTING,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest pri in the market.
TEN CASES OF CANTON FLANNELS.
The best makes, such as
ELLERTON'S,
AMOSKEAG,
HAMILTON, AND
LACONIA
To persons not fully acquainted with the best kin of
CANTON FLANNELS
TO BUY, we can recommend the above brands the
Best Goods in the Market.
WE HAVE
CANTON FLANNELS
Ranging in price from
12½ cents to 50 cents per yard.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANT

We have established a Department for the conv nience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wi to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOOD LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES such quantities as will best suit their sales and co venience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIE
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREET
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE
COOPER & CONARD
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

Are enabled, from their long experience and sup rior facilities for obtaining WOOLLENS direct fro manufacturers and importers, to offer just the rig things at just the right prices, in goods adapted LADIES', MEN'S, and BOYS' WEAR.

Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Chinchillas,
Beavers,
Astrachans,
Velveteens,
9 26 fstu3mrp ETC. ETC

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square, and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 22 5p

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

What Entertainments Pay Best.

II.

At the Arch Street Theatre, Lady Don appeared on four evenings in May, 1867. Mr. J. W. Wallack commenced an engagement of six nights on the 6th, and he was followed by Mr. Dan Bryant on the 13th. Mr. Bryant played for twelve nights in Irish dramas, and on the 27th he was succeeded by Mrs. Emma Waller, who gave four performances in that month. The whole number of performances during May was twenty-seven. The receipts were $11,005, and the average for each performance about $407·50.

Mrs. Waller played one night in June, and on the 3d of that month Mr. G. L. Fox brought out his pantomime of *Little Boy Blue*. This piece ran for the balance of the month, and the performances, including matinees, numbered twenty-seven. The amount received was $6528, or nearly $242 for each performance.

The Arch was open for minstrel performances portions of the months of June and July, and it was closed during August. The regular season was opened on the 7th of September, 1867, and Miss Julia Dean commenced an engagement on September 9, appearing in the *Woman in White*, the *Hunchback*, and other pieces, and gave twelve performances. Mr. E. Eddy opened with *Jean Remy; or, the Idiot of Normandy*, on September 23, and appeared seven nights during that month. The number of performances was twenty; the receipts amounted to $5693, and the average for each performance was about $284 50.

Mr. Eddy appeared five times in October. On the 7th Mr. Edmund Falconer produced his Irish drama of *Innisfallen*. Mr. Falconer's engagement extended over 12 nights, and on the 21st Miss Kate Reignolds appeared in *Nobody's Daughter* and other sensational pieces. Twenty-seven performances were given in October, and the receipts were $9441, making an average of about $349 50 for each performance.

Miss Reignolds played for two nights in November, and on the 4th of that month Miss Olive Logan's comedy of *Surf* was produced. This piece was given every evening during the balance of the month, and the number of performances, including matinees, was twenty-nine. The amount received was $14,825, or about $511 for each performance.

On the 1st of December *Rosedale* was revived and was performed for six nights. On the 2d of December Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement, and played twelve nights. On the 23d *Ours* was revived, and ran until the 28th. Colonel Fitzgerald's drama of *Light at Last* was produced on the 30th. The number of performances during December was twenty-six. The receipts were $12,249, making the average for each performance about $471.

In January, 1868, *Light at Last* was given ten times, and Lady Don appeared twelve times in the burlesques of *Kenilworth*, *Lalla Rookh*, and other pieces. Daly's sensational drama of *Under the Gaslight* was produced on the 20th, and was performed eleven times in January.

The number of performances during January was twenty-seven. The amount received was $8822, and the average about $326·75 for each performance.

During the month of February twenty-two representations of *Under the Gaslight* were given. On the 24th Lotta commenced an engagement, appearing in John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*. The whole number of performances in February, including matinees, was twenty-nine. The sum of $7846 was received, making the average for each performance about $270 50.

Lotta played six nights in March, and on the 9th of that month the drama of *Maud's Peril* was produced. This piece ran for six nights, and then *Light at Last* was brought out again for six nights. The balance of the month was principally devoted to benefits. Twenty-six performances were given in March and $14,850 was received. The average for each performance was about $571.

During the month of April members of the stock company took their annual benefits on the first four nights. On the 6th Robertson's comedy of *Play* was produced. This piece was given for twelve nights, and it was followed by Edmund Falconer's play of *Does He Love Me?* which was performed six times.

Miss Fanny B. Price commenced an engagement on the 27th, and appeared four times during April in *Leah the Forsaken*. The number of performances in April was twenty-six. The receipts were $8386, and the average for each performance was nearly $322.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre, during May 1867, Mr. B. E. Woolf's drama of *After Many Days* was represented thirteen times.

On the 13th Miss Julia Daly commenced an engagement of six nights, and on the 20th a German Opera Troupe began a series of performances. The number of performances during this month, including matinees, was thirty-one. The receipts were $10,283, and the average for each performance was about $331·75. It was the custom at the Chesnut to give matinees every Saturday, and they will be included in our estimates.

One German opera performance was given in June, and on the 3d of that month the spectacle of *Cendrillon* was brought out. This piece was represented fourteen times, and the season closed on the 15th. The number of performances in June was sixteen, and the amount received was $4122. The average for each performance was about $257·75.

During July Kelly & Leons' Minstrels appeared, and during August the theatre was closed.

On the 9th of September Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence began an engagement, and produced Robertson's comedy of *Caste*, which was given twenty-one times. On the 30th Mr. J. E. Murdoch appeared. The performances in September numbered thirty, and the receipts amounted to $5592, giving an average of about $186 for each performance.

Mr. J. E. Murdoch's engagement extended to the 19th of October, and included nineteen performances in that month. Mr. Murdoch was succeeded by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who commenced an engagement on the 21st, and continued for the balance of the month, appearing in *Mary Stuart*, *Marie Antoinette*, *Hunted Down*, *Dora*, etc. Thirty-one performances were given in October, and the receipts amounted to $12,047, making an average of about $389 50 for each performance.

Mr. Bowers played through the entire month of November. The number of performances was thirty. The receipts were $11,284, and the average for each performance was about $376.

On the 2d of December Mad'lle Zoe appeared in the *French Spy* and similar pieces, and performed fourteen times. On the 16th Janauschek and her German company commenced a series of six performances, and on the 23d the spectacle of *Cendrillon* was revived. Thirty-one performances were given in December, and the receipts were $9822. The average for each performance was about $317 50.

In January, 1868, *Cendrillon* was represented five times. On the 6th Mr. B. E. Woolf's dramatization of *No Thoroughfare* was produced and performed four times, and on the 10th, *The Press and its Victims* was brought out. This piece was represented ten times. On the 20th Mr. J. E. Owens commenced an engagement, and appeared as "Joshua Butterfly," "Spruggins," "John Unit," "Solon Shingle," "Live Indian," and other characters. Thirty-one performances were given in January, which realized the sum of $8822. The average for each performance was about $284·50.

Mr. Owens gave two performances in February, and on the 2d of the month the Mikado troupe of Japanese jugglers and acrobats appeared, and gave seven performances. On the 10th Boucicault's drama of the *Flying Scud* was produced, and ran until the 22d. Bateman's French comedy troupe appeared on the 24th, and gave six performances. The number of performances in February was twenty-eight. The receipts were $7846 and the average for each performance was $280.

On the 2d of March John Brougham's drama of *Dead Sea Fruit* was brought out. Fourteen representations of this piece were given. On the 16th H. J. Byron's domestic play of *Dearer than Life* was produced and performed seven times. On the 23d the theatre was close to prepare for the *Black Crook* Twenty-one performances were given in March, which receipted $4381, or about $208·50 for each performance.

The theatre remained closed until April 6, when the *Black Crook* was produced. This piece ran for the balance of the month, and the receipts for twenty-six performances were $15,872, or about $610 for each performance.

At the Academy of Music the best average is that of the La Grange-Brignoli Italian opera troupe, under the direction of Strakosch; and those who fancy that Offenbach's music will injure the public taste for the best compositions ought to derive consolation from the fact that the performances of *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* did not pay as well as either the Italian or English opera. The second best average was made by Ristori; and the *Black Crook*, which enthusiastic admirers of high art feared would succeed in driving the legitimate drama from the stage, stands, according to average, the eighth in the list of twelve series of musical and dramatic entertainments.

At the Walnut Street Theatre the best average was made during the month of November, 1867, nearly the whole of which was occupied by Mr. Edwin Forrest's performances. The second best average is that made by Mr. Booth in April, 1868. The average for the month of December, 1867, when most of the performances of Mr. Brougham's sensation drama of the *Lottery of Life* were given, has the fifth place in the record of ten months. A portion of this month was also occupied by Miss Lucille Western with the drama of *East Lynne*, another rock of offense in the eyes of the critics.

At the Arch Street Theatre the best average was made during the month of March, 1868, when Lotta played six nights. *Light at Last* was performed six nights, and the other nights were occupied for benefits, with one or two comedy performances. The second best average was made in November, 1867, when Miss Olive Logan's comedy of *Surf* ran for nearly the entire month.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre the *Black Crook*, which was produced in April, 1868, averaged the largest receipts. The next largest average was for the month of November, 1867, when Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared, and the third best was for October, when Mr. J. E. Murdoch and Mrs. Bowers performed. We think that the advocates of the legitimate drama and the higher class of entertainments can afford to take heart from the above statement, and not despair of the public taste just yet; for, with the single exception of the *Black Crook* at the Chesnut, the legitimate paid better than the sensational last season at all the theatres and the Academy of Music.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's adaptation from Dickens' story of the "Old Curiosity Shop." To-morrow there will be a matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Marie Antoinette." Mrs. Lander will give her last performance to-morrow evening.

On Monday, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will commence an engagement, and will appear in De Walden's comedy of *Sam*.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *Foul Play* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. D. H. Harkins. General McClellan has been invited to attend the theatre. There will be a matinee to-morrow, and *Foul Play* will be given for the last time to-morrow evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the ballet of the *Grand Duchess* has been put upon the stage in fine style, and it has made a hit.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE there will be an attractive minstrel performance this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SCORE OF JOTTINGS.—Healthy and bracing is the atmosphere to-day. Men walk with expanded chests, drinking deep of its life-giving draughts. The cheery school-boys trip merrily over the hard ground, and the laughing little girls dance gaily to their tasks. Yesterday morning October resolved herself into August—the sun was hot, the air moist and hazy. It lasted but an hour, however, for the season couldn't go back on itself, and last evening the weather again grew chill. The heavens now are blue in coldness, and so are the noses of the thin-blooded. Coats are buttoned to the throat, the foot strikes the earth with a solid sound, and everything is brisk. Hail to beautiful, invigorating October! and greeting to approaching Winter!

—Brown thus describes a scene which he witnessed on Chesnut street a day or two since. Gentleman treads on a dress that is dragging upon the sidewalk a long way behind some lady or other. Lady (voice in the distance), "I declare I wonder what in the world is on my dress! Julia, let us go down street and see." They go down, and by the time the point is reached the offender has passed the next block.

—The English believe in ale, the French in wine, the Germans in lager, the Yankees in whisky. The first gives a man solidity, the second vivacity, the third stupidity, the last insanity. The first is good to live on, the second to talk on, the third to sleep on, the last to die on. If used long enough, each will get a man to his coffin in advance of his natural time.

—Republicanism.—Grand mass meetings will be held this evening in the Seventh ward, at Twentieth and Lombard streets, and a Grant and Colfax flag will be raised, and a meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards combined will be held at No. 852 N. Tenth street.

—Ireland and Grant.—The friends of Irish liberty and universal freedom have another grand rally for Grant this evening at Concert Hall. The astute Hibernians know full well that the Republicans are the true friends of the oppressed. Rally for the loyal ticket, Ireland and Liberty!

—The Democrats left many footprints in the mud of our streets yesterday, but unlike "footprints in the sands of time," the next rain or the sweeper's brush will obliterate them forever. They made huge tracks, too, for they all had big feet.

—"Is there a spectacle in here to-night?" asked an elderly gentleman in front of the Chesnut last evening. Honest but not posted boy:—"Reckon not, sir, but I guess you can find a hopera glass if you go in."

—"Good weather for fall, this," said Brown to Jones, as they met on the corner this morning. "Jes so, jes so—had a right smart one a while ago. Came near breaking my neck," was Jones' response.

—"The Shamrock!;" On the 22d instant, the Fenians of the State hold a convention in this city, for the purpose of electing a State Centre.

—People cant and horses canter. The latter are sensible and make progress—the former don't.

—Another public temperance meeting is to be held this evening in Rev. Dr. Sheppard's church.

—The extremes of lustre—the shine of your hat and boots.

—It is better to have beef corned than men.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

A Rich Case Before the Recorder—The Professional Voucher James A. Watson Arraigned for Perjury.

At 12 M. to-day before Recorder Givin, sitting at No. 527 Chesnut street, James A. Watson had a hearing upon the charge of perjury in falsely swearing that he personally knew whole gangs of Democratic applicants for naturalization; and Henry R. Coggshall, Morris K. Peirce, and C. Mason Hacker had a hearing on the charge of conspiring to violate the election laws of the Commonwealth.

James A. Watson was sworn, and testified that he lives in Germantown, and knew a man by the name of Peter Leonard.

Mr. Mann, Jr., representing the Commonwealth, then inquired if he (Watson) knew a man named O'Connell. The witness flatly refused to answer.

The Recorder ruled that Mr. Mann would have to show what he wanted to prove before the witness could be compelled to answer.

Mr. Mann offered to prove that the witness had falsely sworn to having known numbers of persons, in order to enable them to get naturalized, without having ever seen them, except perhaps for a few moments before he took the oath.

The case then continued.

Watson testified that he knew several of the parties for whom he swore. He refused to answer as to others, on the ground that it might criminate himself. He testified that he was never employed by any of the defendants to vouch for persons; that he did it from his own free will; he was never given $5 by either Coggshall or Peirce to do the vouching.

The affidavit which he made in Alderman Thomas' office was then produced. He testified that he was forced to make it. His counsel then called for the original affidavit, alleging that the one present was only a copy. The witness asserted that the affidavit which the Recorder held in his hand was not the one to the truth of which he had previously certified before the Recorder. The Recorder then asked him some questions concerning it, when the witness vehemently persisted in saying that it was not the original affidavit.

On the conclusion of his answers the Recorder said that the paper present was the only one he had had in his possession, and that the witness was perjuring himself in his every word; that he could not allow him to be further examined.

At this juncture District Attorney Mann appeared, and saying it was evident the man had been tampered with, and that it would require time to ferret out the guilty, asked a continuance of the case.

This request was opposed by the counsel on the other side, but the Recorder finally postponed the hearing until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST.—The match commenced yesterday afternoon between the United States Twenty-two and the English Eleven was resumed this morning. There was a fair attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and the day was everything that could be desired—the ground in fine condition, and air cool and bracing. The players were a little tardy about getting out, thus making it 11·30 when play was called.

At the conclusion of the game yesterday, Pooley, of the Eleven, was still in. Freeman this morning joined him, and took the remainder of the over from C. Newhall, and on the fourth ball made a pretty cut for two. Meade gave a wide on his first over, which was a maiden. Newhall delivered three spankers right on the wicket, but the fourth being a little too long in the lodge, was driven, for one, by Freeman. Another maiden for Meade, who is well on the wicket.

Pooley secures one off Newhall on a high over over cover point's head, and Freeman duplicates it by a leg slip. Still another maiden for Meade, and a chance he gave was missed by G. Newhall at the wicket. The first maiden for Newhall, during which a bye was scored, Morgan not playing as well as the usual. On the next over Meade lifted Pooley's leg stump clean out of the ground. Ninth wicket for 111 runs. Willsher, the last man, goes in and Meade has another maiden credited him. Newhall delivered four pretty balls for a maiden to Freeman, and Meade repeats the dose to Willsher. Another bye is credited to the poor fielding of Morgan and a maiden for Newhall. Three wides for Meade in succession and the first run off him by Freeman. A maiden, the fourth in succession, for Newhall, who is giving his balls a fine lodge, but they are well mastered by the batsmen. A maiden for each of the bowlers is the result of the next two overs. Meade now takes his hand bowling over the wicket, and Willsher hits his second ball for one single one, being saved by the particularly fine fielding of Cadwallader and Radcliffe, who is playing point as well as ever it was played. On the second ball of the ninth over from Newhall, Willsher drives a hot one to Cadwallader, who holds it beautifully, and the eleven are out for 117 runs, the result of a fine display at the bat.

The following is the play this morning, that of yesterday being on our inside pages:—

Pooley b. Meade	1
Freeman not out	5
Willsher c. Cadwallader b. C. Newbold	1
Byes	2
Wides	4
Total this morning	13
Score yesterday	101
Total first inning	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS OF THE INNINGS.

Bowlers.	*No. of Balls.*	*Runs.*	*Maidens.*	*Wickets.*	*Wides.*
C. Newhall	182	57	19	8	1
Meade	132	18	22	2	9
Norley	48	21	5	0	1

After a recess of about half an hour the Eleven appeared on the field, with Freeman, the destructive individual, bowling from the upper end to Morgan, who has for his partner C. Newhall. Griffiths is at the wicket. The first run is a leg-bye off Morgan, and the over a maiden, though Newhall tried hard for a leg hit. Willsher handles the ball at the lower end. Morgan hits for one to the square leg. The second ball from Freeman scatters the wood for Morgan, who retires for a single. Gibbes, of the St. George, takes his place, and drives the first ball to point, and Newhall, in attempting to run it, is run out. This looks as though the Englishmen were going to have a soft thing of the game. Two wickets for as many runs. Hargraves takes the willow, and blocks the next ball from Freeman. Gibbes slips Willsher for two. A maiden for Freeman, who is, as he has ever been in this city, well on the wicket. Hargreaves hits a beauty to leg, but it is fielded too quickly by Smith to allow a run. Hargreaves again plays Freeman finely, but the fielding is too good to allow runs to be made. Six maidens for Freeman and four for Willsher. Hargreaves secures one off Freeman, the first this inning. Hargreaves drives Willsher prettily for a three, and cuts Freeman for two and pokes the same bowler to square leg for another. Freeman changes ends with Willsher, and tries his hand with Hargreaves, who plays the four balls prettily. Thus far the twenty-two have scored 11 runs with two wickets down.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS.—John Mooney was arraigned before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., on the charge of illegal distillation; the Hon. John P. O'Neill filling his position of United States District Attorney.

William Heilman, Revenue Inspector, being affirmed, testified—On Monday last, October 5, 1868, I visited the residence of the defendant, No. 1121 William street; I found in the yard attached to the house twenty hhds. of mash set, and the still running with fire under it; we entered the gate; some officers of the Eighteenth ward were with me; I did not enter the house; two persons were on the premises; we were told that the property was owned by the defendant; I don't know who lives in the house; was told it was Mr. John Mooney.

Thomas Hussey being sworn, said—I am a policeman of the Eighteenth District; I live in the Eighteenth ward; was with Mr. Heilman when he arrested the defendant; Mr. Heilman's account is correct; I know the premises; Mr. Mooney occupies the house by himself; the still was on the premises belonging to the house; I did not see the defendant there; I saw his daughter in the house.

Held in $1000 bail to answer.

There has been so much bogus bail offered before the Commissioners, that they are compelled to state that all persons intending to enter security for persons arrested will be required to produce the deeds of their property. By remembering this they will save a vast amount of trouble.

CORRECTION.—On Wednesday it was published in our city papers that the body of an infant was found in a cesspool at No. 2033 Carlton street. Through incorrect information the mistake was made. An old lady and her daughter reside there, and have been greatly annoyed by the paragraph. The number should have been No. 2233 Carlton street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 1 o'clock last night a slight fire ocurred at No. 218 N. Fourth street. The yard was filled with empty boxes and barrels, and a few sparks from a sugar house in the neighborhood ignited them. Before any amount of damage could be done, the fire was extinguished by a neighboring fire company.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.—This distinguished English orator will deliver two lectures in this city at the Academy of Music, the first on Friday evening, the 16th inst, and the second on Monday evening, the 19th inst. The theme of his lecture for the first evening is "David in Babylon;" for the second evening, "Florence and her Memories." The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to the joint benefit of the "Ladies' Aid Society" and the "Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union." The fame of Mr. Punshon, and his eminent abilities as a lecturer, should secure him a crowded audience.

IRELAND AND GRANT.—A meeting of the friends of Irish liberty and universal freedom will be held this evening in Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the audience:—Senator Conness, of California; Dennis F. Burke, of New York; Dr. Bell, of the *Irish Republic*; General Mahan, of Boston; Wm. D. Grace, and many others. These gentlemen are all able speakers, and there will be a general outpouring of the Irish element to listen to the leaders of the Irish Republican party.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Joseph Bartlett, formerly of the Indian House, Dock street, was yesterday arrested at the International Hotel, on Second street, below Spruce, for beating a woman at Second and Spruce. Held in $800 bail to answer.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—Revenue Inspector William Heilman this morning seized twenty barrels of whisky at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, for being improperly marked. They will be detained until the affair can be investigated.

LARCENY.—Mary Black, residing in Mahlon street, near Mulberry alley, was held by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing on the charge of stealing a dress and forty dollars in money.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William B. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—John Hassen, a young man eighteen years old, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a horse and watch which he stole from his father and sold for a low price appropriating the money to his own use. His father desired that he should be sent to the House of Refuge but the Judge said he was too old to be received in that institution.

John S. Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of a pair of boots.

Jacob Fidell pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of pig iron from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having been detected in the act of carrying it from the Company's grounds.

Sarah Smith, a woman robed in black and sporting an alias to her name, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of several pairs of pants. It was shown that she went into a clothing house and made arrangements for the purchase of goods to the amount of $1000, giving her address as at room No. 7, Merchants' Hotel, and having thus disarmed the shrewdness of the salesman by her air of importance, she left the place in company with several pairs of fine pants. She of course was not to be found at the Merchants', but received the officers of the law in much less aristocratic quarters. She had gone to several other stores and ordered heavy bills of goods but only ordered; however she was not known to have stolen any other articles than those above mentioned.

ELECTION MATTERS.

Some few days since, upon the application of certain citizens, the Court made an order that the Sheriff should issue a supplementary proclamation, therein naming as the precinct house for holding the election in the Second division of the Fifteenth ward a place chosen by the citizens at a preliminary election, and different from that designated in his general proclamation.

This morning Mr. Simpson, the Sheriff's adviser in the preparation of the proclamation, asked the court to reconsider and revoke that order, saying that the law required that a requisition by thirty electors of any election district should be the only authority to justify the constables of such district in calling a preliminary election for the choice of a new election house, and in this case the constable issued a call upon the requisition of only twenty-eight electors; therefore the election thus held was invalid, not conforming with the requisitions of the law in that regard.

Messrs. Cassidy and Gerhardt, opposing this application, insisted that the record of this preliminary election appeared to be full and correct, and it could be attacked collaterally; therefore, as the matter stood, they did not see how the Court could grant this application.

Both Judges Ludlow and Pierce coincided in this latter view of the case, and refused the application.

NISI PRIUS.—Chief Justice Thompson.—John W. Murphy and Dennis Kennedy vs. the City of Philadelphia, George W. Mooney et al. This was a bill in equity praying an injunction on the following allegations:

The act of Assembly, by ordinance of Councils, requires that all public work done for the city should be by contract obtained by previous advertisement, and that the contract for such work should be awarded to none other than the lowest bidder. A recent act of Councils authorized the construction of a sewer running from the east side of Front street, to open the channel of Cohocksink creek to Laurel street, thence extending along Laurel street to the river Delaware. Accordingly, this work was advertised by the agents of the city on the 5th of June, 1868, the plaintiffs became the lowest bidders, and on the 5th of July following executed a contract for the performance of the work. This contract Mr. Strickland Kneass, the city Engineer, was in duty bound to submit to Councils for their approval; but he neglected to do this, and in August again advertised, as if no bid had been made. Knowing what the plaintiffs had already bid, and they refusing to bid further, George W. Mooney became the lowest bidder under this second advertisement, and his contract was submitted to Councils and approved by that body, in September last. Therefore, the plaintiffs pray the Court to declare that the city ought to award the said contracts to them; to restrain Mr. Strickland Kneass from making any estimate of this work to the said Mooney; to restrain Mahlon H. Dickinson from drawing any warrant for the payment of money to the said Mooney, and Joseph R. Lyndall from countersigning such warrants; and to restrain the said Mooney from proceeding with the said work.

The answer of the defendants set forth that under the advertisement of June the plaintiffs were not the lowest bidders, but Andrew Hague & Co. were, and to them the contract was awarded; but these parties gave up the contract, leaving it to be let out anew. The question arose whether it should be then awarded to the plaintiffs, they being the lowest bidders after Hayne & Co.; but Councils ordered that the work should be again advertised, which was accordingly done, and then Mr. Mooney, without having been previously informed of the plaintiffs' former bid, became the lowest bidder and received the contract. It was also contended that the act of May 13, 1856, relied upon by plaintiffs, did not apply to this work, for it was not a part of the annual supplies, for which each department made yearly estimates, but was found to be necessary since the last time such estimates were made; and the city had a right to refuse to give the contract to any of the bidders, and to make the experiment of a new letting by advertisement. And finally, the plaintiffs were not entitled to the interposition of a court of equity since they had an ample remedy at law for non-compliance of contract if, as they said, the city upon their bid had contracted to allot them this work.

Under argument.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St Clair	43,741	09
" Port Carbon	8,943	15
" Pottsville	2,498	02
" Schuylkill Haven	29,665	17
" Auburn	4,151	18
" Port Clinton	7,861	09
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,301	19
Anthracite coal for week	101,161	09
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,128	14
Total for week paying freight	108,293	03
Coal for Company's use	2,517	10
Total all kinds for week	110,810	13
Previously this year	2,675,247	07
Total	2,786,058	00
To Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867	2,860,836	09

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa 6s. 2 ser	105¾	100 sh Reading	47⅝
$2000 do. 1 ser	104¾	100 do. b5&in.	47⅝
$1000 do. 2 ser	105¾	300 do. ls.	47·94
$500 Lehigh RR 1	86	200 do.	47·94
100 sh Penna R	56⅜	100 do.	47⅞
100 do. b60.	56⅝	300 do. ls. b30.	47·81
400 sh Leh Nav. b5&il	26¾	200 do. s30.	47·69
64 sh Minehill. Mon.	57½	500 do. ls. s30wn.	47·69

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s. 2 series	105½	15 sh C & Am.	128
$3000 do. 1 ser	105¾	100 sh Gr Mount	4⅝
$1000 do. 1 ser	104¾	150 do. s5wn.	4¾
$3800 Bel Del 2 m 6s	83	17 do. s5wn.	4⅝
$2000 All & Oil C R bs.	82	100 sh Read	47·94
$5000 Leh V R bds. n. ls	95	200 sh Cata Pf. ls. b30.	31⅝
$5000 Leh 6s gold l. ls.	92⅞	1 sh Penna R	56⅜
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96¼	100 do	56⅜
150 sh Lit Sch R ls.	44¾	200 sh Shamok C. b60.	6½
200 sh Leh N	26½	200 do.	6⅝
100 do.	26⅝	100 do.	6⅝
2 sh Leh V R	55	500 do.	6½
4 do. d b.	55		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 26 5p]

THIRD EDITION

CAMILLA.

Official Report of the Massacre—The Riot Created by a Drunken Man—The Killed and the Wounded.

The Civil Authorities Make No Efforts to Bring the Offenders to Justice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Official Report of the Camilla Riot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—General Sibley's report of the Camilla massacre was received to-day by General Howard, who immediately transmitted it to the Secretary of War.

General Sibley says:—"No action whatever has been taken by the civil authorities at this date (October 6) towards bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and no inquest was held upon the bodies, nor investigation had, except by this Bureau and Captain Mills, by order of the commanding officer of the District of Georgia, whose report has been forwarded to the commanding officer of the Department of the South."

He further says, "It is not believed possible to bring the guilty parties to punishment through the civil authorities of Mitchell county, they being engaged in the affair and justifying it, and no unbiassed jury could be found in that county."

General Sibley makes no further remarks which relate to this riot, but simply submits the affidavits, together with a private letter from an officer in that county, who makes a special request of him that it be not published.

The following is Sibley's report:—

McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia, September 29, 1868—Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, A. A. G., Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.—General—I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 44, from Headquarters Department of the South, I proceeded to Camilla, Mitchell county, Georgia, on the 23d instant, to investigate the occurrences at that place on the 19th instant. I respectfully report as follows:—

A few days previous to the 19th inst. notices were circulated in Dougherty and Mitchell counties, that a Republican meeting would be held at Camilla, Georgia, on that day, and that W. P. Pierce, a candidate for Congress for that District, John Murphy, candidate as elector for that district, Putney, and others, would address the meeting. That pursuant to that notice a number of colored people from the plantations between Albany, Georgia, and the neighborhood of Camilla, proceeded in a body to that place, accompanied by musicians and a wagon. This crowd numbered from 200 to 300 colored people, about one-half of whom may have carried firearms of different descriptions; that when within two or three miles of Camilla they were met by W. S. Poore, Sheriff of Mitchell county, accompanied by four or five citizens of Camilla, who protested against them entering the town with arms, claiming that, in accordance with a late proclamation of the Governor, he was empowered to demand that they do not enter the town with arms.

This demand of the Sheriff was replied to by Messrs. Pierce and Murphy, on behalf of the crowd, by stating that they were not an organized body, and in no way under the control of any leader, that the persons with arms carried them of their own accord, and assured the Sheriff, and citizens of Camilla with him, that they were going to Camilla for the purpose of attending a meeting, and that their intentions were peaceable, and without intent to disturb the peace of the place. I would respectfully call your attention to the affidavits of W. S. Pierce, John Murphy, F. F. Putney, and W. S. Poore, Sheriff of Mitchell county, for a full understanding of what took place between the Sheriff and the freedmen at this time.

From the affidavit it will be seen that he considered the attitude of the crowd approaching the town, of such a character as to induce him to return to the town and prepare the citizens against attack, by directing them as a posse to have their arms ready in case he should call upon them to assist him in preserving the peace.

I have been unable to obtain any evidence that these colored people going to Camilla on that day were either instructed or advised by any one to carry arms with them, either for purposes of defense or violence, or that they seriously expected interruption from holding their meeting, although from some of the enclosed affidavits it is alleged that one James Johns, a white citizen of Camilla, had frequently said that no Republican meeting should be held at Camilla, and that on this day this man Johns, armed with a gun, met the crowd some three miles from the town, and told them that they should hold no meeting or speaking at Camilla, and if they came in they would be hurt. Upon the crowd entering the town *en route* to the court house, they were met by this man Johns, who was intoxicated and armed with a gun. He was boisterous and angry in his manner, and ordered the musicians in the wagon to cease playing. His orders were not obeyed. In some of the enclosed affidavits, it stated that he then fired his gun at the people in the wagon; by others that his gun was discharged accidentally, and not in the direction of the wagon. However this may be, the result of the discharge of the man's gun was an immediate fire from both colored people and citizens of the place.

It is admitted by all persons that this man's gun was the first one fired, and that it was discharged without provocation. In conversation with the citizens of Camilla, this man Johns was described to me as a drunken and dangerous man and frequently in difficulties, and one whose acts they deprecated, and that on that day he was intoxicated.

Under these circumstances it cannot but be considered neglectful on the part of the Sheriff in not seeing that this man Johns was kept out of the way on that day, particularly as he was drunk, and as he (the Sheriff) appears to have apprehended so much trouble from the approaching crowd and the excitement existing among the citizens of the place.

For a full understanding of the occurrences from the time the sheriff met the crowd advancing on the road to town, until the firing commenced and its results, I respectfully call attention to the enclosed affidavits of both citizens of Camilla and persons who went there to attend the meeting. So far as it was possible to learn the casualties on that day, they were as follows:—Nine killed (colored), from twenty-five to thirty wounded (colored). Several slightly, citizens of Camilla wounded (white), none severely.

From the enclosed statements of parties present it will be seen that the firing in town did not continue many minutes, but that the colored people fled to the adjoining woods, and that they were pursued by the citizens as a posse of the Sheriff, some of them mounted and some on foot, and that firing of guns through the woods was heard during the balance of the day. The Sheriff in his affidavit states that three colored men were killed one mile from the town.

I have been unable to find any proof that the colored people who went that day to Camilla were advised by any of the white men who accompanied them, and who were to address them, either to go armed for defense or violence, but that, on the contrary, the inclosed affidavits show that Messrs. Pierce, Murphy, and Putney all advised and impressed upon them that they should be peaceable and law-abiding in all their acts, as they were meeting at Camilla in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States. That the citizens of the town of Albany were in any way implicated or connected with the occurrences at Camilla on the 19th instant is in no way proven.

It is explained in the affidavit of the Sheriff of Mitchell county, that notice of some colored people having left Albany on the evening of the 18th instant for Camilla, was received by him through a person living in the adjoining town of Newton. This is in no way denied, as by reference to the affidavit of Peter Hines, the leader of the band, it will be seen that the musicians, with other freedmen, left Albany on the evening of the 18th.

I herewith transmit the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Albany, Ga., held on the 26th, and I will state that information was freely tendered me by all parties. I was accompanied by Brevet Major A. H. Howard, sub Assist. Com. B. R., F., and A. L., from Albany, Ga., to Camilla, Ga., and from what I could learn, the colored people and whites were peaceably disposed towards each other.

In my investigation in this matter I was materially assisted by Major Howard, and upon my arrival at Camilla the citizens of that place appeared desirous that the occurrences on the 19th instant should be investigated.

Up to the date of my visit here no action had been taken in the matter by the civil authorities of the county, nor had any inquest been held over the bodies of those killed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLS,
Captain 16th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Mills made the investigation, and his report was forwarded to General Sibley, whose letter to Howard is not given; but Mills' statement is the basis of Sibley's report. The affidavits referred to by Captain Mills cover seventy-five pages of manuscript. Their substance is set forth in Mills' letter.

The report of General Meade upon the Camilla affair, is still in the hands of the President, who for some reason has not allowed it to be made public. Application was made for it at the War Department this morning by many newspaper correspondents; but it had not been returned from the White House. It is believed the matter will be laid before the Cabinet, which is now in session.

Captain Mills was detailed by General Meade to investigate the Camilla affair, and it is understood he made the same report to Meade and Sibley, consequently Meade's conclusions as to who were responsible for the riot must agree with those of Sibley.

Mills' report was obtained from General Howard's headquarters, who gave it to the newspaper correspondents without hesitation. Later in the day Secretary Schofield declined to give other correspondents a copy for publication, until it had been examined by the President.

FROM PROVIDENCE.

A Missing Man Found Murdered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE Oct. 9.—The man who has been missing from Nattack village, ten miles from this city, for two weeks or more, has been found dead a few miles from the village, it is supposed foully murdered. The name of the unfortunate man was William Gorton. He was an overseer of one of the mills here.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, READY MADE CLOTHING in the city, equal to custom work in every respect; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

THE OFFICIAL quarterly statement of all the *Philadelphia* Banks will be found in to-morrow's *Commercial List and Price Current.*

THE *Letter Sheet Price Currents* are issued every Saturday morning by Winslow & Son, at No. 241 Dock street.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ

THIS and THIS

From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.	From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not: it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."	"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

MARRIED.

HALL—HUCKEL.—On the 25th of February, by the Rev. L. C. Newman, T. MIFFLIN HALL to ELLA R., daughter of Jos. J. Huckel, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 8th instant, JAMES GREY, son of John Alexander, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1935 Arch street, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHOBER.—On the 7th instant, FREDERICK SCHOBER, aged 88 years.

His relatives and friends, and Mercantile Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 478 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

CIGARS.

FUGUET & SONS'

STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

GERMANTOWN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome new, dressed Stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water, and other improvements. Well situated, and near a station. Apply to or address
SAMUEL M. FOX,
10 9 6t* No. 122 RACE Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1868.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is certainly indefatigable. She is constantly doing the work of a dozen ordinary women, in superintending conventions for the benefit of her sex, making speeches, editing the *Revolution*, and upholding the spirit of her faint-hearted sisters. She loves the work in which she is engaged. She calls upon the downcast and trodden-under of her sex to cast to the winds all care of what the newspapers may say of them, and to go on boldly in the work of revolutionizing, as if there were no such thing as a criticizing public. She is most emphatically one of the most original and startling isms of New York. She does not expect to see the good she works for developed during her generation. She is only planting the acorns from which another generation shall produce the oaks. Around her all the different branches of women's work are constantly forming nuclei. She is the irresistible force sweeping against the immovable body of public prejudice. Supremely indifferent to anything but the attainment of her end, viz., a large pay secured to the toilers among her sex, this purblind spectacled, and most assiduous lady toils day and night with tongue and pen, and works not only with all her soul, but with all her body, too.

The opening of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park was badly attended. There were no long lines of carriages; there were no crowds of spectators. About one-fifth as many people as ought to have been there, were. Cause unknown. The weather was lovely. The sky was imported from Italy, and the atmosphere had passed unchallenged through the celestial custom-house, and direct from the south of France. Everything was propitious except the people, that mysterious entity whose edict is more tyrannical and thunder-toned than the mandates of the sea. Among the women present a few magnificent toilettes were perceptible. But, then, the women were so few. Where there should have been crowds stood only knots, and where interminable lines of carriages should have brimmed with babbling fashion, two or three sleek and solemn vehicles stood demurely side by side. The thing was a failure. It might almost be said that no betting was done. Every heart collapsed beneath the chill of its individual wet blanket, and when the racing was over slow-going coaches bore solemn visages home. Some celebrated personages were present, but then the presence of a few celebrities does not render the opening of autumn races successful. A score of celebrated caterers, commodores, and cricketers, presidents, prize-fighters, actors, "end" men, and so forth, do very well as points of relief among a heterogeneous crowd; but on Tuesday they were more like pillars, measuring the breadth of vacant interstices that should by rights have been thronged.

Some of the principal merchants of Fulton street have been getting up an indignation meeting, in order to heal the nuisances inflicted on them by the "ropers-in" employed by the gift enterprise establishments. The ancient haunt of these gift swindlers was in Cortlandt street. Their operations there, however, having become too notorious, they removed one by one into Fulton street, where they are the terror of all the respectable tailors and hatters. The "ropers-in" are the most irresistible functionaries extant. Any "young man from the country" that they can lay hold of they carry almost by force in the gift-swindling dens, and he who enters there leaves hope behind, the hope of coming out with as much as he took in. The vicinity of the respectable Fulton street merchants' shops has therefore been seriously harassed. No man, woman, or child could pause for a moment to look in at the window without being pounced upon by these importunate "runners." A committee of the respectable merchants waited in vain on Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Dilks. All the satisfaction they received was that *no* satisfaction could be received, unless they indicted the respective swindling establishments before the Grand Jury. All that is left to do, therefore, is to grin and bear—the gift swindlers doing the first, and the respectable merchants the last.

The Water street movement, which might better be called the Rum street movement, seems gradually to be losing its activity. Now and then a converted pickpocket makes a pious address, and proves as eager to steal the hearts of the public as he once was to steal their pocket-books. Some of the rum-sellers, who do not side with John Allen, got up a demonstration of sticks and staves the other day, and mauled some of the more prominent members of a pious meeting. If Mr. Beecher's opinion on the "Water Street Movement," be worth anything, it is satisfactory to learn that he considers it one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the day, and that he only regrets that those converted are so low down in the scale of depravity that they will be no better than lame moral convalescents all the rest of their lives. John Allen continues to mingle drinks and doxologies in equal proportion.

I am not versed in toilette slang, but my observations along Broadway inform me that Scotch material is coming more into use for ladies' dresses. Costumes of thick quilled tissue are much worn, overhung with tunics trimmed with black taffeta. The tippets accompanying this style of dress are often made so that the seams are heart-shaped at the back. Lawn skirts of pale red, with tunics of pale blue crape, are also frequently seen. The *panier* style will be the chosen one during the coming winter. In full dress plush will play a prominent part. Even blue and green are getting to be worn together. Fashion is blessed as a peace-maker among colors. She miscegenates those that seem born to be kept asunder, and brings discordant hues into as harmonious proximity as bosom friends.

I consider the success of Fanny Janauschek in this city, and in other cities of the United States, to be an extraordinary dramatic event. One year ago she came here with scarcely a premonitory word. She came in the face of Ristori's prestige, and after that artiste had already made herself sure of the heart of the American people. Two weeks before Janauschek came here, I don't believe twenty people in New York, outside of newspaper circles, had ever heard of her. Her pictures give the idea of a woman of stupendous energy and will. Her *physique*, as witnessed by an audience, confirms that impression. Her pictures are bold, swinging, massive; her strides are gigantic, and her gestures ponderous. She is immense in every way. She is a better specimen of success, independent of puffery, than even Ristori.

A pupil of Matilda Heron *debuts* as "Camille," on Saturday evening, at Jerome's Theatre. Unfortunately, "Camille's" day is over, and the announcement of that pulmonary heroine upon the bills is only too suggestive of the advertisements of pulmonary syrups. Last evening and this evening the lovers of Black Crookism have the sad opportunity of bidding farewell to Bonfanti and the other fleet-footed bouncers who for the last two years have delighted New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Rose Bell is a taller, more decorous, more dignified, and altogether less pleasing "Duchess" than Tostee. I believe these items conclude the budget at present. ALI BABA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LITTLE WOMEN. By Louisa M. Alcott. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

There is perhaps no branch of literature which requires more tact and discrimination, or which presents more difficulties, than the writing of stories for children. Persons who would hesitate long about publishing works addressed to an adult audience feel themselves fully competent to entertain and instruct young people, without pausing to think whether they are really qualified for the task or not. And yet there are no keener critics in regard to all the essentials of story-writing than children; and the inculcation of good moral ideas will not compensate with them for dullness and insipidity in the characters and adventures of the heroes and heroines of the miniature romances which are written for their edification. Of late years there has been a notable improvement in the character of juvenile books, and a class of writers have entered the field who appear to really appreciate the importance of their mission, and who are impressed with the idea that moral and religious principles can be best engrafted upon the minds of their readers by not being too prominently brought forward as the main objects of their books. Miss Alcott has written a number of stories which are deservedly popular. She has a fresh and graceful style, and a hearty sympathy with the feelings, hopes, and aspirations of boys and girls. "Little Women" is a pleasant story, which girls will like to read, although in our opinion a little less preaching would not have made it less instructive or entertaining. We believe in books of this kind being good but not "goody," and the principal fault we have to find with "Little Women" is a trifle too much of the last-named quality.

—From Smith, English & Co. we have received a sample part of the American edition of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. The American edition of this standard work is edited by Professor H. B. Hackett, D. D., with the co-operation of Mr. Ezra Abbott, A. M., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. The original work will be given entire, without abridgment or change, except the correction of misprints and mistakes in quotation. An improvement will be made by incorporating the two appendixes of the English edition into the body of the work. Contributions will also be furnished by many eminent American scholars, and the work will be made as complete and perfect as possible by the verification of numerous scriptural quotations, the extension of the system of cross references, and other improvements suggested by experience and researches made since Dr. Smith completed his labors. The Dictionary will be published in numbers, by subscription, each number to contain 112 pages, medium octavo size, and to be issued monthly. The entire work will be comprised in about thirty numbers, at seventy-five cents per number.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Wilson's Book of Recitations and Dialogues." Some of the selections in this little volume are new and good, but many of them are the old standbys which have appeared regularly in all the "speakers" and reading books that we have any knowledge of.

—From the same house and by the same publishers we have "Brudder Bones' Book of Stump Speeches;" a collection of humorous lectures, Ethiopian dialogues, plantation scenes, etc., compiled and edited by John F. Scott.

—"Petersons' Cook Book" is quite a standard authority with housewives. It gives useful receipts for concocting toothsome dishes of every description, and it also offers some practical hints about the arrangement of dining-rooms and dinner-tables, the management of domestics, and household economy generally. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—Messrs. Peterson also send us "Old Curiosity Shop," a volume of their cheap edition of Dickens' works. The story is given unabridged, at the very low price of twenty-five cents.

—"The Citizens' Hand-Book for Philadelphia." Published by William White Smith, No. 800 Walnut street, contains the boundaries of each Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative district; the limits of each election division, with the place of voting, and the official vote and majorities of both parties in Philadelphia for 1866 and 1867, and other valuable information. Price, 25 cents.

—F. E. Remont, No. 1338 Chesnut street, has just published ten hymns, which constitute the second part of a new collection in course of preparation by James Pearce, Esq., organist of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

—J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 218. Seventh street, send us "Ursula's Girlhood," one of the best written and most interesting juvenile stories they have yet published.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-FOURTH SESSION. The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor J. AITKEN MEIGS, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The regular series of Lectures will commence on the next day, TUESDAY, the 13th, at 10 A. M.
SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D.,
10 7wfm4t Dean.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 3 6t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 5 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds, are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f

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1868. FALL. 1868.
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GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.
We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS
Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,
At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.
ATWOOD & HOPPER,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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Invite attention to their stock of
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES
The best manufacture only.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Preyer, etc.
ENGRAVINGS
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IMPORTERS OF
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POSTPONED SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, PENN and LOMBARD Streets, 3 large size Copper Stills and 3 large size Copper Worms, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. 10 6 4t

POLITICAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that

ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK,

And other places, have made preparations to visit the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE

AT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

In various Election Districts of this City;

AND WHEREAS, it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to

DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH,

With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with

The Rights of the Legal Voters

And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election. *And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers* to be active and vigilant in

ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS,

With a view to their

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 8 4t DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
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Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
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Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINES
OF
RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS
FOR
MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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9 23 wfm1m No. 724 ARCH Street.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.
Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as cannot fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.—BEN BOLAND'S GARDEN. 16mo., cloth, 90 cents. A story that will be found deeply interesting to the more intelligent classes of juvenile and other readers. The writer has shown how the rich and poor may meet together with delight and profit to both, when influenced by the power of Christian love.
PILGRIM STREET: A TALE OF MANCHESTER LIFE. By the author of "Jessica's First Prayer," "Fern Hollow," etc. 18mo., cloth, 65 cents.
A most touching and beautiful story. The book is full of pathos, and we would commend it to our readers, old and young.—*Weekly Review.*
The American Sunday School Union, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 509 BROADWAY, New York. 9 30 w1s9t

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A finely written book, presenting a well-drawn contrast between a wise and unwise training of children, and containing elements of intense interest to older as well as younger readers.
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The store having changed proprietors, a large proportion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.
10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

ANOTHER OF MRS. WARREN'S DELIGHTful Domestic Stories that every young housekeeper must read, HOW TO FURNISH AND ADORN A HOUSE, WITH SMALL MEANS. 60 cents buys it at any Book Store or by mail, from
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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
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We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
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WEST PHILADELPHIA.—HOUSE FOR sale, south of Market street. Easy terms. Price, $6000.
WILLIAM B. WEIR,
10 6 3t* No. 3936 CHESNUT Street.

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FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 20

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom,
No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 5 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—As the time for the election of members to the new Parliament draws near, the interest and excitement in the canvass increases, and many boroughs that have heretofore been hopelessly Tory are now contested by the Whigs, who are counting on the favorable effects of the bill for increasing the number of voters, and other liberal measures passed by the last Parliament. In four boroughs workingmen's candidates have been brought forward, and the prospects of their success are very favorable. The election of Mr. Gladstone in Lancashire south is generally despaired of, but he will unquestionably be chosen from Greenwich, a strongly liberal district, where he is also a candidate. With one or two other exceptions the Liberal candidates oppose the Irish Church bill.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the Newmarket races, to-day, the "Oaks" was won by Formosa, the Bretly stakes by Merry's filly by Thormanby, and the sweepstakes by Robespierre.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Prince of Wales to-day laid the corner stone of the new university in this city. The Prince and a number of distinguished persons were on the platform, and the ceremonies were witnessed by a large assemblage of citizens. The Prince and Princess of Wales were loudly cheered.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro state that the allies had gained a victory over President Lopez's troops on August 28th. It is reported that he was compelled to fall back on Ascuncion. The Brazilian iron-clads expected to appear before that city shortly. The United States steamer Wasp has gone to Ascuncion.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—General Prim was received in this city with unbounded enthusiasm. The crowd in the streets was so great that many people were crushed to death. Deputations of the various Spanish cities, foreigners, soldiers, sailors and citizens escorted him to the capitol.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Provisional Junta has issued a decree reducing by one-third the tariff on all imports.

Don Juan, the cousin of Queen Isabella, has resigned his pretensions to the throne in favor of his son Don Carlos.

General Pavia suffers severely from his wounds, but is improving, and it is thought that he will recover.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Fuad Pasha has obtained leave of absence for six months, on account of ill-health, and has gone to Sicily.

Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 8, A. M.—Five-twenties firm a 74⅜; Erie, 32⅜; Illinois Central, 95⅜.

LONDON, Oct. 8, P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 8, evening.—Stocks dull; 5-20s firm at 74⅜.

The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £293,000 in the last week.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8.—Bonds firm at 76⅝@77.

PARIS, Oct. 8—Rentes 69f.22c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Department of State.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Treasury Department the following letter from Baron Gerolt, Minister of the North German Union at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1868.—To the Secretary of State: With reference to his communication to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States relative to taking possession of the Consulate General of North Germany, at New York, by Doctor S. Rosing, and to the discontinuation of the Prussian and Saxon Consulates at New York, in all places where consuls of the North German Union have been nominated, the undersigned, Minister of the North German Union, begs the Hon. William H. Seward to cause all the custom-house officers to be informed and instructed by the United States Treasury Department to consider the Consul General at New York, and all other consuls of the North German Union, as the only consular officers for the States comprising the North German Union, namely, for the kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, for the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, of Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, of Oldenburg; for the Duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, of Saxe Meinengen, Hildburghausen, of Saxe Anhalt, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg, Saxe Gotha; for the Principalities of Schuarzenburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzenburg Sondershausen, of Waldeck, of Pyrmont, of Reuss Elder and Youngerline, of Schombourg Deppe, of Lippe and for the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

(Signed) F. VON GEROLT.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, to-day, the petition to admit the new diocese of Nebraska into fellowship with the Convention was referred to the Committee on Diocese.

A motion was made and referred to change the title of the "Convention" to that of "Council."

Several memorials to amend the fifth article of the constitution of 1789, in relation to the establishment of new dioceses, were referred to the Committee on Canons.

A sharp debate occurred on the subject of printing one thousand copies of the sermon by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, during which a motion to lay the subject on the table was negatived. Finally the printing was ordered.

At the Unitarian Conference this morning, two colored members were present. Delegates from the Universalist Convention and from the African Methodist Conference were admitted.

An article was adopted that all declarations of Conference were expressions only of the majority and not binding on those who may object to them, said declarations depending solely for commendations upon their merits.

At the afternoon session of the Conference the Rev. Mr. Collyer and others made addresses.

The American Bible Union resumed its session this morning in the Oliver Street Church. The report of the Committee on Bible Work was read, closing with a recommendation that $5000 be raised for the general purposes of the Union, which was made the special order for four o'clock P. M.

Several other reports were submitted, including one on the work of the Bible Union on the Pacific coast, which was laid on the table, and a recess taken.

At the afternoon session the Committee on the Bible House made a report, which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Murdoch made some remarks on the Chinese version of the Bible.

The President, Rev. Dr. Armitage, delivered his address.

Reports were then submitted and discussed, and a recess taken till evening.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The steam tug Vim, of the Game Cock line of tugs, exploded her boiler at the foot of east Twenty-third street, to-day. Two of the crew, names unknown, were blown overboard and drowned, and six others were badly scalded. The tug sunk, but is in shallow water, and can easily be raised. The loss is about $10,000.

A session of the Committee on Retrenchment was held here to-day. General Van Wyck examined several witnesses, amongst them Binckley. For a long time Binckley refused to be sworn, urging many reasons why he should not be, but he finally yielded and was sworn and examined at length. He refused to answer questions as to his authority and instructions from the President. Without concluding this testimony the committee adjourned until Saturday.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated George F. Hoar, of this city, for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The National Convention of French Canadians in the United States to-day adopted resolutions in condemnation of the British-American Confederation and movements on the part of the Canadian government to coerce Nova Scotia into it. Also, a resolution in approval of the conduct of Nova Scotia in defence of her liberties against the usurpations of the Crown.

There is a strong feeling in the Convention in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and resolutions were adopted recommending Canada to adopt a republican form of government.

The trial of James D. Martin resulted in a verdict of guilty on counts charging him with having made false entries of $10,000 each to debit accounts of the First National Banks of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Augusta, Maine, with intent to defraud the Hide and Leather Bank, and to deceive the President of the latter bank, but not guilty as to the count alleging intent to defraud the Northampton and Augusta banks. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court upon exceptions taken to various rulings of the Court during the trial.

From New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 8.—A prize fight between George Seddons, of south Boston, and Thomas Kelley, of Philadelphia, for a purse of $1000, took place to-day on the Isle of Shoals. Ninety-six rounds were fought in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, Seddons being the victor. Both men were severely punished.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The Republican mass meeting held here to-day is conceded on all hands to have been the most imposing demonstration, in numbers and enthusiasm, ever made in northern Ohio. At least 100,000 people were on the streets, and the procession was an hour and a half in passing a given point, marching rapidly in close order.

The torchlight procession to-night was two miles long, marching in close order.

Addresses were delivered by Senator Sherman, Gov. Hayes, ex-Secretary Stanton, Gen. Garfield, and others.

A letter of declination from Senator Fessenden says: I sincerely regret my inability to be with you. We are all just now looking to Ohio with peculiar interest. One of her most prominent sons claims to be the originator of the financial doctrine which the Democratic party has adopted in its platform, and which I cannot but consider as at war with the plainest principles of common honesty. He declared his opinion in Maine, and it cannot be misunderstood. It remains to be seen what Ohio thinks of it. For the honor of that magnificent State, as well as the national credit, it is to be hoped the people's voice will be equally loud and emphatic. On a question of such vital and important a character to the welfare of this great people, I think nothing but the highest ground can be taken, consistently with national or party honor.

The tone of the Republican platform in this particular is beyond all praise. The men who made it scorned all compromise with repudiation as unworthy the character and principles of that great party which had successfully conducted the nation through the perils of a mighty war. Anything short of the payment of the national debt in gold, in good faith, according to the understanding of those who contracted it, is the essence of repudiation. The errors which would flow from such an attempt are even greater than the conflict of arms. A people which has justly forfeited the respect of mankind has nothing left worthy of preservation.

I trust, therefore, that in Ohio, as in Maine, the campaign will be conducted throughout upon the principle of openly denouncing all such demoralizing doctrines, whatever shape they may assume. In civil as in military life, courage in the right direction, faith in the good cause, with confidence in the people, will prevail as well against the acts of demagogues as against rebels in arms. I will not touch upon the other great issue involved in this campaign. No one can fail to understand it and to feel its importance. We all know upon it depends the question of quiet or confusion, order or disorder, peace or war. With such a question awaiting the popular decision, it is plainly the duty of every man to spare no effort to save the country from the calamity of a Democratic triumph. Happily, if we do our whole duty success is sure. That Ohio will be able to claim an enviable share in the coming victory, I have the most abiding confidence.

Governor Fenton, of New York, writes, declining to attend on the ground of pressing public duties, and says:—"Looking without solicitude but with profound interest at the result of the preliminary battle you are waging, the Republicans of New York are well persuaded that our States will stand side by side in the struggle in November."

Letters of declination were read from General Sickles, General Thomas, Schuyler Colfax, H. J. Raymond, Governor Curtin, Senator Conkling and others.

Mr. Stanton said: Fellow citizens, ill-health restrains me on this great occasion from doing more than to point out a few reasons why we should rally around the flag held this day by Grant and Colfax. While the flag placed in the hands of the nominees of the New York Convention by the rebel generals—Forrest, Wade Hampton and Preston—is the banner of disunion and rebellion, the banner of Grant and Colfax is the flag and emblem of our national existence. By national existence I mean the organization whice makes laws, enforces their execution, administers justice and protects its citizens abroad and at home, in every clime and land.

Every Irishman knows what national existence means. When he reads the burning words of Emmet, he bears in mind how the national existence of the Emerald Isle has been smitten down by the power of the British government. The German emigrant knows what is meant by national existence. When Grant was smiting down the rebellion, the German who went home to visit his fatherland was liable to be seized and pressed into perpetual military service.

The native citizen knows what is meant by national existence and citizenship, when he hears the names of Washington and Madison, who laid the foundation of the government which God has so long blessed and upheld. This, then, is the national existence of which the banner held by Grant is the emblem. Once more I say, rally around that banner and keep it raised.

Is there a man among you coming from his native land, Germany, who desires to go back to visit his kinsfolk, to tell of the great country of which he has become a portion? Let him bear in mind his safety he owes to Grant—that it is an honor to himself to support Grant, the General who held the banner of the nation illustrious before all others—and while kinsfolk gather around, and he tells of the mighty and wonderful things done in this land, how will he be able to whisper above his breath lest his neighbors ask him did you vote for Grant? Have you done your duty?

Does the Irishman, in case of a foreign war, wish to be seized by a British officer and pressed into the army of Great Britain? then let him not desert that flag which is the emblem of national existence, but uphold the banner, so that it shall be, wherever it is visible, a shield and salvation to the citizen in every nation and clime.

Mr. Stanton quoted from President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, to the effect that we are engaged in a great civil war to see if the nation denied the proposition that all men are free and equal: and said, referring to the dead of that battle-field, I ask you in the name of Abraham Lincoln, here to-day, if they died in vain? (Voices—"No, no.") Shall we not dedicate ourselves to the work they left unfinished? Let us here every one, with uplifted hands, declare before God that the gift of this great heritage, consecrated in the blood of our soldiers, shall never perish from the earth.

Here the speaker raised his hands and said, "I swear" (which was repeated by the audience after him), and he continued, "let your hearts speak as though you stood by Abraham Lincoln, and declare that there is no one among you but will labor to complete the task of the illustrious dead by establishing the foundations of the government."

Mr. Stanton is ill and worn with travel, but spoke with great force and clearness. He finds himself compelled to decline further engagements during the campaign, and returns home from here.

General Garfield's address was devoted to showing that the attempts of rebeldom were to damage the national credit, and accomplish the victory they failed to obtain in the war by destroying the national honor.

From Connecticut.

NORWICH, CONN., Oct. 8.—The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened this morning, and entered on the reading of reports of standing committees on the various missions. It was voted that the next meeting be held at Pittsburg. In the afternoon communion service was held in all the Congregational and Central Baptist churches.

At the business meeting of the Board of Missions, the following officers were elected: President, Mark Hopkins; Vice President, Wm. C. Dodge. Prudential Committee—Charles Stoddard, Nehemiah Adams, A. O. Thompson, W. S. Griffith, Alpheus Hardy, Lewis Child, Albert Barnes, R. R. Booth, Abner Dingman, James M. Gordon, Rufus Anderson and Ezra Farnsworth. Secretaries for Correspondence—Selah B. Treat, N. G. Clark, George W. Wood.

From Doylestown.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Oct. 8.—At an early hour to-day visitors to the Fair commenced to arrive from all directions, and a continued stream of carriages passed to the Fair grounds during the whole morning. Three special trains arrived on the North Pennsylvania Railroad with two thousand passengers. The number of visitors on the grounds to-day exceeded thirty thousand. The Fair has been a complete success.

At 3 P. M. the $500 trotting match came off, Fanny Allen winning in three straight heats. Time 2 min. 27 sec.

To-morrow a special premium of $550 will be awarded to the best trotting horse. Polly Ann and Fanny Ann have been entered.

St. Domingo Affairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The French, Italian, Danish and Netherlands Consuls, at St. Domingo, in reply to a letter from the Dominican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, publish a letter denouncing as false the various reports of the existence of an active rebellion in St. Domingo, and concluding with a delaration that the country enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity until September 4, when a force appeared on the western frontier, which was defeated. Its presence having in no way affected the public peace, commercial transactions have been subject to no interruption, but on the contrary have largely increased.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The members of the General Ticket Agents' Association, in session here, go on Saturday morning, over the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to Fort Hays. A large number of railroad officials, with their families, will accompany the party.

A buffalo hunt and barbecue will take place on Monday, under the auspices of the National Land Company. The party return via Leavenworth and St. Joseph on Tuesday next.

A Fort Larned dispatch says General Slemmer, commanding the post, died there suddenly, yesterday, of heart disease.

From North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, Oct. 8.—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, passed here yesterday, en route south. He was met at the depot by citizens of both races, and addressed the people. He came south to say only one word to the people, and that word was kindness, conciliation and fraternal affection. He should vote for Seymour and Blair. He came in the spirit of fraternal kindness to all classes of citizens. The color of a man's skin made no difference to him. It was charged in the north that the Democratic party in the south would re-enslave the negro. He branded it as an atrocious lie. If the people of the north could see the wasted and neglected fields of the south as he had done, all our troubles would be at an end. He was pleased to know that there were amicable relations between the blacks and whites, and that there was no animosity among the whites.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The bill which passed the Senate, amending the registration law, and forbidding the registers from going beyond the law, was killed yesterday in the House. Writs of mandamus are issued daily by the courts in cases where the registers refuse to register persons naturalized in the third to the seventh district courts, inclusive, since July 3, 1868. The mandamuses in all such cases are made peremptory. There are several thousand such naturalizations in this city, and the registrars refuse to be governed by the decisions of the courts and refuse registration to each applicant, necessitating a separate writ in each case.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
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John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm§

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON,
10 2 6t General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Direct communication, by private wire, with our New York House. All fluctuations in Governments, Stocks, Gold, etc., instantly advised.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street.
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 12 M.

Sunday, Oct. 11, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Oct. 12, 10 A.M	Monday, Oct. 12, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 13, 10 A.M	Tuesday, " 13, 2 P.M
Wed'day, " 14, 11 A.M	Wed'day, " 14, 3 P.M
Thursday, " 15, 11 A.M	Thursday, " 15, 3 P.M
Friday, " 16, 12 M.	Friday, " 16, 4 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.—Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,
FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third floor),
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
October 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloth, etc. 10 2 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 4t

On Monday,
October 12, by order of Messrs. Oscar Prolss & Co., full lines of open and filled-centres, long and square VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS. [10 8 3t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 5t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street. 1§

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 12, commencing at 10 o'clock we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmoral's, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's city-made goods. 10 8 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Forts Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 159,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 465,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2§ No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29wfm

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11§

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
2 22 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OCTOBER 13.

Pennsylvania—Ohio—Indiana—Nebraska.

The Approaching Contest at the Polls.

The Candidates of the Two Parties.

The Figures of Past Years.

On Tuesday next, October 13, the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska hold elections for State officers and members of the Forty-first Congress. These elections are doubly important, since they will serve as an index to the grand contest of November over the Presidential chair, which is to decide the fate of the Union for all time to come.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the names of the candidates of the two parties:—

State Officers.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	Democratic.
Gen. J. F. Hartranft,	Charles E. Boyle.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	Democratic.
Gen. J. M. Campbell,	Wellington H. Ent.

Members of Congress.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Benj. L. Berry.	*Samuel J. Randall.
2.	*Charles O'Neill,	Thomas B. Florence.
3.	*Leonard Myers,	John Moffet.
4.	*W. D. Kelley,	James B. Nicholson.
5.	*Caleb N. Taylor,	John R. Reading.
6.	J. Breitenbach,	John D. Stiles.
7.	W. Townsend,	R. E. Monaghan,
8.	Henry S. Eckert,	*J. Lawrence Getz.
9.	O. J. Dickey,	Hiram B. Swarr.
Vac'y.	O. J. Dickey,	Robert C. Crane.
10.	*Henry L. Cake,	James J. Conner.
11.	John Torrey,	*D. M. Van Auken.
12.	Theo. Strong,	*G. W. Woodward.
13.	*Ulysses Mercur,	Victor E. Piolet.
14.	John B. Packer,	Joseph F. Knipe.
15.	Samuel Small,	R. J. Haldeman.
16.	John Cessna,	F. M. Kimmell.
17.	*Daniel J. Morrell,	John P. Linton.
18.	W. H. Armstrong,	L. A. Mackey.
19.	*G. W. Scofield,	Rasselas Brown,
20.	G. W. Gilfillan,	R. M. De France.
Vac'y,	S. N. Potter,	R. M. De France.
21.	*John Covode,	Henry D. Foster.
22.	James S. Negley,	Andrew Burtt.
23.	Darwin Phelps,	Lewis Z. Mitchell.
24.	James B. Donley.	David Crawford.

(*Members of present Congress.)

City and County Officers.

FOR MAYOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Gen. Hector Tyndale,	Daniel M. Fox.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Richard Peltz, John M. Melloy.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER.

Samuel P. Hancock, George Getz.

FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.

Major Alex. McCuen, Major David P. Weaver.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.

Thomas J. Worrell, Thomas J. Barger.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

J. I. Clark Hare, William L. Hirst.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

M. Russell Thayer, Thomas Greenbank.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Charles Gibbons, Furman Sheppard.

FOR PROTHONOTARY OF COMMON PLEAS.

Capt Rich. Donegan, Albert W. Fletcher.

The State Legislature.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
2	A. Wilson Henszey,	T. Sprole Leisenring.
4.	George Connell,	Thomas Collins.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	*David Foy,	C. M Leisenring.
2.	R. C. Tittermary,	*John McGinnis.
3.	William P. Hamm,	*Samuel Josephs.
4.	Geo. W. Myers, Jr.,	Luke Keegan.
5.	Joseph T. Thomas,	John I. Rogers.
6.	*Col. C. Kleckner,	J. Travis Quigg.
7.	*James Subers,	Daniel Beenken.
8.	*James V. Stokes,	John H. Crox.
9.	Capt. Frank Logo.	*Samuel D. Dailey.
10.	*Col. E. W. Davis,	Andrew Brumaker.
11.	W. M. Bunn,	*Daniel Witham.
12.	*Alex. Adaire,	James W. Decker.
13.	Enos C. Renner,	*Michael Mullin.
14.	John Cloud,	Samuel Ogdin.
15.	*James Holgate,	Samuel Sutton, Jr.
16.	*Col. M. C. Hong,	Samuel E. Graver.
17.	*Col. John Clark,	E. R. Worrell.
18.	Capt. R. Hervey,	Samuel Laverty.

(*Members of the last Legislature.)

Sketches of the Republican Candidates

GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

the Republican candidate for the office of Auditor-General, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., December 16, 1830. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1853, and at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion he was engaged in the practice of the law in Montgomery county. He raised the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment of three months' volunteers, and at the first battle of Bull Run he served on the staff of General Franklin.

After the discharge of the 4th Regiment, Colonel Hartranft raised the 51st three years' Regiment, which he led at the battle of Roanoke Island, in February, 1862, and also in the brilliant charge by which the town of Newbern was carried in the following March. Colonel Hartranft fought gallantly at the second battle of Bull Run, at Chantilly, at South Mountain, and at Antietam. In 1863 Colonel Hartranft participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, under General Grant, and after the capture of that place he commanded the 51st Regiment, under General Sherman, in Mississippi. At this time he suffered much from sunstroke, and was obliged to return to the North. In November, 1863, he rejoined the army near Knoxville, Tenn., and commanded the second division of the Ninth Corps. He took part in the battle of Campbell's Station, and during the siege of Knoxville he turned his knowledge of engineering to account by the construction of dams to interrupt the progress of the enemy's forces.

In March, 1864, he was detached to take command of the rendezvous at Annapolis for the 9th Corps, then in process of reorganization, and soon afterwards he was assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the corps. He participated with distinction in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Grove Church, and Hatcher's run. His valuable services in these engagements were recognized by General Grant, and he was accordingly appointed Brigadier-General, to date from March 12, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." In the last battle of the war he took a distinguished part, and his hard-won victory over the Rebels at Fort Steadman gained for him his brevet of Major-General. In 1865 he was elected Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania by a majority of 22,660 over W. H. H. Davis, the Democratic nominee.

GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

the Republican candidate for the office of Surveyor-General, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of November, 1821. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and followed it for a number of years. Subsequently he engaged in other occupations, and in 1851 he went to California. In 1853 he established himself at Johnstown, Pa., and at the breaking out of the war he was connected with the Cambria Iron Works. In 1861 he was one of the first to volunteer for the defense of the country. The company to which he was attached was incorporated in the 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Campbell was appointed Quartermaster. On the 30th of July, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Curtin to raise a regiment, which, when organized, was designated the 54th. For some time Colonel Campbell was stationed on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and performed efficient service there in protecting the road. In March, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps Colonel Campbell took an active part in the battle of New Market, and the determined stand which his regiment made in a great measure saved Sigel's army from rout and demoralization. In his report of the battle General Sigel acknowledged Colonel Campbell's services in the handsomest manner. For his bravery at the battle of Piedmont, under General Hunter, he was breveted a Brigadier-General. He took an active part in various battles and military manœuvres under Generals Hunter and Sheridan, in Virginia, and up to the time of his being mustered out of the service, in the fall of 1864, he was never absent from his command except three weeks, when he was sitting on a Court of Inquiry, and during a period of thirty days, when he was granted "leave of absence." General Campbell was originally a Jackson Democrat, but in 1848 he voted for the Free-soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams, and ever since he has acted with the party of liberty and progress.

In 1865 General Campbell was elected Surveyor-General of the State of Pennsylvania by a majority of 21,986; his competitor being J. P. Linton.

GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE,

the Republican candidate for Mayor, is a Philadelphian born and bred. He is about forty-seven years of age, having been born in this city in the year 1821. In 1837 he visited Texas, and remained there two or three years. Previous to this he had been a somewhat ardent Democrat, but what he saw of the practical workings of the slave system, and of the Democratic party in the slave States, caused him to alter his opinions, and when he returned home he attached himself to the Free-soil party, and became an ardent opponent of slavery. Mr. Tyndale succeeded his father in business, and for many years he has been favorably known as one of the firm of Tyndale & Mitchell. As a merchant and a citizen he has always given a liberal support to all public enterprises and improvements, but he has never been a politician and has never sought any office. He has taken much interest in our militia organizations. He was connected with the Washington Grays for some time and was afterwards captain of the Cadwalader Greys.

At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion Captain Tyndale was in Europe on private business, but he immediately returned, and accepted the position of Major in the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel (now Governor) John W. Geary. During the autumn and winter of 1861 and the spring of 1862 Major Tyndale was stationed at Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of guarding about ten miles of the front line along the Potomac river. He also participated, under Colonel Geary, in the action at Bolivar Heights, and in the march to Edwards' Ferry, when Colonel Baker's command was defeated at Ball's Bluff. In 1863 the 28th Regiment formed a part of General Banks' Corps, and when Colonel Geary was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, the actual command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Tyndale, owing to the ill health of the new Colonel, Korponay, and he did good service in guarding portions of the Manassas Railroad, in reconnoissances, and in almost daily skirmishes with the enemy. During General Pope's campaign Lieutenant-Colonel Tyndale commanded the regiment, and participated in the actions of Rappahanock Station, Freeman's Ford, Warrenton, and Sulphur Springs. At Chantilly he held two of the principal bridges across Bull's Run until the army and trains had passed, and then destroyed them to impede the advance of the enemy. In the campaign under General McClellan, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyndale commanded General Geary's Brigade, and at the battle of Antietam he was in the thickest of the fight. His horse was shot from under him, and he was finally struck in the head by a musket ball and fell on the field of battle, apparently dead. His body was rescued by his gallant comrades, who prevented it from falling into the hands of the Rebels when his brigade was driven back. After many months of suffering he at length recovered sufficiently to take the field again, and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and officer-like conduct.

He was engaged in various services until the 12th of July, 1863, when he reported to General Meade, who was then in pursuit of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, and he was assigned to the 11th Corps, under General Howard. He participated in all the movements of the Army of the Potomac until the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, when he was ordered to the West, and he was mainly instrumental in securing a victory for the Union army at the battle of Wauhatchie. In the victories of Missionary Ridge and the series of battles around Chattanooga General Tyndale took an active part, until May, 1864, when he was obliged to return home on sick leave, and he had only partially recovered when the successes of Grant and Sherman indicated an early termination of the war, and rendered his return to the field unnecessary.

A few days ago General Tyndale received an appropriate recognition of his eminent services during the Rebellion, from the President of the United States, in the shape of an appointment as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the 13th of May, 1865. This brevet should have been conferred long ago, but it was delayed on account of General Tyndale's well-known political principles, and because of the disagreement between the Executive and the head of the War Department, while Hon. Edwin M. Stanton held that position.

The Figures of the Past.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1860

is given in the following table:—

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total.
1860	Governor	262,403	230,239	32,164R	492,642
1860	President	268,030	208 412	59,618R	476,442
1862	Aud.-Gen	215,616	219,140	3,524D	434 756
1863	Governor	269,496	254,171	15,325R	523 667
1864	President	296 391	276 316	20,075R	572,707
1865	Aud.-Gen	238 400	215,740	22 660R	454 140
1866	Governor	307,274	290,096	17,178R	597,370
1867	Sup. Judge	266,824	267,746	922D	534,570

THE VOTES OF 1866 AND 1867

are given in detail in the following table:—

	Governor. 1866.		Judge Sup Court. 1867.	
COUNTIES.	Geary, Rep.	Clymer, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	2910	3126	2437	2829
Allegheny	20511	12795	16343	9991
Armstrong	3758	3078	3235	2934
Beaver	3310	2385	2818	2278
Bedford	2591	2835	5305	2644
Berks	7121	13288	6117	11912
Blair	3520	2768	3113	2590
Bradford	7134	3091	5846	2638
Bucks	6805	7399	6224	6910
Butler	3544	3061	2939	2662
Cambria	2643	3295	2068	3020
Cameron	374	303	558	300
Carbon	1906	2339	1687	2124
Centre	3094	3565	2790	3473
Chester	8500	6221	7751	5853
Clarion	1776	2813	1410	2603
Clearfield	1650	2786	1477	2741
Clinton	1754	2337	1602	2228
Columbia	1945	3583	1696	3453
Crawford	6714	4969	5400	4018
Cumberland	4030	4567	3451	4231
Dauphin	5691	4301	5247	3847
Delaware	3647	2262	3207	2148
Elk	376	916	286	751
Erie	7237	3957	5504	3428
Fayette	3569	4359	3184	3859
Forest	100	76	289	319
Franklin	4299	4106	3773	3962
Fulton	775	1055	709	1019
Greene	1690	3230	1343	2753
Huntingdon	3248	2239	3009	2258
Indiana	4458	2109	3698	1867
Jefferson	2015	1912	1806	1851
Juniata	1516	1814	1308	1665
Lancaster	14592	8592	12799	7475
Lawrence	3560	1410	2833	1281
Lebanon	4194	2696	3625	2501
Lehigh	4159	5781	3514	5141
Luzerne	8733	12387	7085	10104
Lycoming	3871	4448	3604	4357
McKean	877	714	705	545
Mercer	4416	3757	3935	3414
Mifflin	1725	1835	1565	1769
Monroe	705	2699	543	2459
Montgomery	7286	8342	6586	7683
Montour	1130	1523	1006	1383
Northampton	3859	6870	3027	5979
Northumberland	3361	3829	3023	3469
Perry	2581	2495	2427	2292
Philadelphia	54205	48817	*49 587	*52075
Pike	360	1084	245	901
Potter	1346	620	1134	481
Schuylkill	8793	10514	7256	8380
Snyder	1702	1326	1640	1199
Somerset	3062	1759	2756	1541
Sullivan	436	761	421	683
Susquehanna	4229	2981	3947	2640
Tioga	4791	1628	4090	1425
Union	1991	1287	1675	1200
Venango	4409	3402	3040	2610
Warren	2687	1572	2131	1459
Washington	4977	4712	4618	4513
Wayne	2357	2883	2320	2586
Westmoreland	5046	6113	4212	5645
Wyoming	1408	1499	1357	1474
York	5896	8780	4848	7671
Totals	307 274 290,096	290,096	266,824	267 746 266 824

Majority for Geary, 17,178 Sharswood maj. 922

(* Including the vote of the artillery companies at Fort Delaware, which was subsequently declared illegal and rejected.)

THE VOTE BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

in 1866, as compared with the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867, together with the majorities in 1864, is given in the following table:—

	1864.	1866.			1867.		
Dist.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1	2022D	7,728	12,192	4464D	6,913	12,714	5801D
2	4477R	12,612	9,475	3137R	12,284	9,970	2314R
3	1475R	12,620	11,516	1004R	11,073	12,085	1012D
4	3744R	14,551	12,126	2425R	14,336	12,781	1555R
5	278R	12,259	11,800	459R	11,137	11,429	292D
6	3186D	11,447	14,000	2562D	10,100	12,824	2724D
7	3677R	12,011	8,531	3480R	10,958	8,001	2957R
8	6105D	6,999	13,188	6189D	6,117	11,912	5795D
9	4460R	14,298	8,675	5623R	12,799	7,475	5324R
10	475D	13,186	12,971	215R	10,881	10,881	Tie.
11	6623D	9,121	15,907	6786D	7,812	13,949	6137D
12	2006D	13,274	15,280	2006D	11,932	13,094	1162D
13	1001R	11,940	10,653	1287R	10,326	9,631	695R
14	527R	14,190	12,675	1515R	12,943	11,380	1563R
15	2806R	12,499	15,830	3341D	10,726	14,194	3468D
16	68R	13,589	12,964	625R	11,980	11,995	15D
17	509R	11,298	9,979	1319R	9,755	9,637	118R
18	852R	14,734	12,688	2046R	13,220	11,964	1256R
19	1717R	15,107	12,481	2626R	12,556	11,393	1163R
20	3338R	17,106	15,222	1884R	13,785	12,645	1140R
21	125D	13,023	12,669	354R	11,004	11,371	367D
22*	4220R	12,720	9,655	3065R	......	......	......
23*	3758R	14,197	10,012	4185R	......	......	......
22 & 23*	7978R	26,917	19,667	7250R	22,507	15,590	6917R
24	1615R	13,391	11,853	1538R	11,612	10,825	787R

(*We have been unable to separate the vote of 1867 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, and hence are obliged to give these two districts together.)

THE VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA SINCE 1860.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total
1860	President	39 223	38,024	1,199R	77,247
1861	Sheriff	30 492	30,346	146R	60,838
1862	Aud. Gen.	36 124	33 323	2,801R	69,447
1863	Governor	44,274	37,193	7,801R	81,467
1864	President	55 791	44,032	11,759R	99,823
1865	Aud. Gen	49,859	39,830	10 029R	89,689
1866	Governor	54 205	48 817	5,388R	103,022
1867	Sup. Judge	49 469	52 069	2 600D	101 538
"	C. P. Judge	47,955	53 590	5 635D	101 545
"	Reg. Wills	50 075	51 370	1,295D	101 445
"	Average	49,596	51,816	2,220D	101,431

THE VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1866 AND 1867.

	Governor, 1866.			Judge of Supreme Court, 1867.		
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Clymer, Dem.	Majority.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Majority.
1	2053	1566	487R	2002	1778	224R
2	2387	3041	654D	2093	3095	1002D
3	1276	1922	646D	1148	2081	933D
4	946	2268	1322D	872	2401	1529D
5	1087	1864	777D	946	1966	1020D
6	1138	1440	302D	951	1490	539D
7	2355	1723	632R	2185	1827	358R
8	1588	1387	201R	1475	1483	8D
9	1814	1495	319R	1699	1543	156R
10	2572	1429	1143R	2456	1513	953R
11	1096	1801	505D	903	1671	778D
12	1559	1459	100R	1189	1646	457D
13	2206	1556	650R	1905	1744	161R
14	2593	1633	960R	2249	1722	527R
15	3831	2723	1108R	3693	2942	751R
16	1837	1854	17D	1682	1915	233D
17	1388	2283	895D	1141	2278	1137D
18	2863	1794	1069R	2570	1896	674R
19	2905	2385	520R	2586	2606	20D
20	3953	3380	573R	3766	3782	16D
21	2096	1653	443R	1322	1049	273R
22	2404	1336	1068R	2036	1472	564R
23	2075	1543	532R	1958	1556	402R
24	1637	1543	94R	1608	1681	73D
25	1003	1462	459D	919	1491	572D
26	2456	1660	796R	2417	1826	591R
27	1087	817	270R	969	868	101R
28	......	......		729	737	8D
Total	54,205 48 817	48,817		49,469	52,069 49 469	
Maj.	5,388				2 600	

THE VOTE IN THE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

in which elections are to be held this year, on the basis of the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court, in 1867 was as follows:—

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.
9	1 699	1,543
10	2 456	1,513
13	1 905	1 744
14	2 249	1,722
15	3 693	2 942
	12,002 9 464	9,464
Rep. maj	2,538	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.
18*	282	386
19	2 586	2,606
20	3 766	3,782
21	1,322	1,049
22	2 036	1,472
23	1,958	1,556
24	1,698	1,681
25	919	1,491
27	969	868
28	729	737
	16,175 15 628	15,628
Rep. maj	547	

(*The Eleventh and Twelfth Divisions of this ward are the only ones included in the Fourth District.)

THE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

in 1866 and 1867 was as follows:—

	1866.			1867.		
DIST.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1	3350	*3204	146R	3555	3262	293R
2	2535	2906	371D	2364	2892	528D
3	2201	4779	2578D	2081	4874	2793D
4	3026	2202	824R	3009	2160	849R
5	2516	2709	193D	2290	2738	448D
6	2365	2172	193R	2241	2160	81R
7	3192	2128	1064R	2765	2288	477R
8	3156	2549	607R	3421	2267	1151R
9	2231	2831	600D	1746	3069	1323D
10	3345	2423	922R	3200	2573	627R
11	2970	2733	237R	2659	2819	160D
12	3336	2465	871R	3001	2613	388R
13	1793	3038	1245D	1541	2957	1416D
14	3211	2919	292R	3189	3035	154R
15	3515	3023	492R	3539	3220	319R
16	3351	2159	1192R	2960	2319	641R
17	3042	2598	444R	2938	2569	369R
18	3322	2924	390R	3089	3211	122D

* Including 407 votes for an independent candidate.

OHIO.

The following are the names of the

Candidates for State Officers.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democratic.
J. R. Sherwood.	Thomas Hubbard.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Republican.	Democratic.
William White.	William E. Fink.

The following are the names of the

Congressional Candidates.

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	*Benj Eggleston.	P. W. Strader.
2.	Job E. Stevenson.	*Samuel F. Cary.
3.	*Robt. C. Schenck.	C. L. Vallandigham.
4.	*Wm. Lawrence.	John S. Leedom.
5.	Thos. E. Grisell.	*Wm. Mungen.
6.	John A. Smith.	Nelson Barrere.
7.	James J. Winans.	John H. Thomas.
8.	*John Beatty.	John H. Benson.
9.	Wm. H. Gibson.	E. F. Dickinson.
10.	*James M. Ashley.	Truman H. Hoag.
11.	*John T. Wilson.	John Sands.
12.	Nelson J. Turner.	*Phil. Van Trump.
13.	Charles Cooper.	Geo. W. Morgan.
14	*Martin Welker.	L. R. Critchfield.
15.	Ed. H. Moore.	Martin D. Follett.
16.	*John A. Bingham.	Josiah M. Estep.
17.	Jacob A. Ambler.	Daniel T. Lawson.
18.	Wm. H. Upson.	F. T. Backus.
19.	*Jas. A. Garfield.	James McEwen.

(*Members of the Fortieth Congress.)

In the following table is given

The Vote of Ohio Since 1860:

Year.		Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860	Oct	212 854	199 951	12 903R
"	Nov	231 610	210 831	20,779R
1861		206 997	151,794	55 203R
1862		178,755	184,332	5 577D
1863		288,661	187 562	101 099R
1864	Oct	237,210	182,439	54,771R
"	Nov	265 154	205 568	59 586R
1865		223 633	193,697	29 936R
1866		256 302	213,606	42 696R
1867		243,605	240,622	2,983R

In the following table is given the

Majorities of 1866 and 1867

by Congressional districts:—

	1866.		1867.	
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1	926	...	1524	...
2	2588	...	920	...
3	1067	...	...	478
4	2254	...	67	...
5	...	2652	...	5212
6	1579	...	...	156
7	2171	...	262	...
8	1852	...	247	...
9	1283	...	...	1618
10	1917	...	975	...
11	2838	...	...	974
12	...	3210	...	6078
13	...	271	...	2178
14	1707	...	533	...
15	2064	...	...	427
16	1422	...	...	121
17	4642	...	2278	...
18	6505	...	5467	...
19	10986	...	9365	...

In the Second district, Samuel F. Cary was elected by the Republicans to fill the vacancy left by the election of Governor Hayes. He subsequently joined the Democrats, and is now their candidate for re-election. In the Thirteenth district General George W. Morgan was declared elected in 1866 by a majority of 271, but the Hon. Columbus Delano successfully contested his seat in the House.

INDIANA.

The following are the names of the

Candidates for State Officers.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Conrad Baker.	Thomas A. Hendricks.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Will Cumback.	Alfred P. Edgerton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democratic.
Max. F. A. Hoffman.	Reuben C. Kise.

The following are the names of the

Congressional Candidates.

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	James C. Veatch.	*William E. Niblack.
2.	Walter Q. Gresham.	*Michael C. Kerr.
3.	R. N. Lamb.	*William S. Holman.
4.	*George W. Julian.	John S. Reid.
5	*John Coburn.	John W. Keightley.
6.	William W. Carter.	Daniel W. Voorhees.
7.	*Godlove S. Orth.	Mahlon D. Manson.
8.	Daniel D. Pratt.	Nathan A. Ross.
9.	*John P. C. Shanks.	Robert Lowry.
10	*Wm. Williams.	Andrew Ellison.
11.	Jasper Packard.	M. K. Farrand.

(*Members of the Fortieth Congress.)

The following table gives the

Vote of Indiana since 1860,

for every year when a general election was held:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—Oct	136 725	126,968	9,757R
" Nov	139 033	133,110	5,923R
1862	118,517	128,160	9,643D
1864—Oct	152,084	131,201	20,883R
" Nov	150,422	130 233	20,189R
1866	169,601	155,399	14,202R

In the following table are given the

Majorities in 1866

in each Congressional district:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Dist.	Rep.
1	......	1350	7	513
2	......	1743	8	205
3	690	......	9	2148
4	......	869	10	1272
5	6228	......	11	2877
6	2474	......		

The State has been redistricted since the election of 1866, which may materially affect the majorities for members of Congress this year.

NEBRASKA.

The following are the names of

The Candidates.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
David Butler.	James R. Porter.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democratic.
Thomas P. Kennard.	Victor Vifquain.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Republican.	Democratic.
James Sweet.	J. A. Ware.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Republican.	Democratic.
John Taffe.	Andrew J. Poppleton.

In the following table is given

The Vote of Nebraska in 1866 and 1867.

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Majority
1865—Treasurer	3422	2549	873 R.
1866—Governor	4093	3948	145 R.
" —Congress	4820	4072	748 R

DEMOCRACY!

The Work of the Supreme Court on the 30th of September.

The names of a portion of the persons naturalized by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court on September 30 are given below. The only professionals who figure extensively are John Ward, appearing ten times, and James A. Watson, five times. The following is the corrected summary of the total work of the professionals:—

James A. Watson	72	James A. Costello	14
Tim Donohue	43	John Green	13
Edward McNulty	41	Charles Rogers	12
Hiram Jacobs	38	Sol. Pinheiro	11
Bernard Mullin	38	P. F. McPherson	11
George Palmer	37	P. H. Delaney	10
John Ward	37	Henry Gentner	10
Hugh Brown	36	James Robb	10
Theodore Snyder	33	William Campbell	9
William Gross	25	A. De Bruen	9
John Hartman	24	Joseph Ostertag	9
Thomas Evans	22	George Thompson	7
John H. Little	19	George Dickinson	6
Ernest Gentner	19	John Little	6
Henry Wisham	17	Michael Hays	6
Thomas Cochrane	17		

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Wednesday, September 30.

Names.	Vouchers.
Michael Cunningham, Richmond & Huntingdon streets.	Robert Taylor 1011 S. Front street
Thomas Crommay, 918 S. 17th street	James McCormack 1504 Montrose street
James Ross, Salmon & Somerset.	A. J. Snyder 1301 Venango street
Bernard Martin, 1102 S. Front street.	James McElvenny 1102 S. Front street
William Bones, Rear 337 Wash'n av.	Michael Todd
John Donnelly, 2223 Pine street.	Charles O'Neill 42 Mead street
Charles O'Neill, 2124 Pine street.	William Haney 2217 Lombard street
Charles Murray, 814 S. Eighth street.	Edward Quinn 823 Swanson street
Peter Garrety, 2027 Rittenhouse st.	John O'Malley 123 Christian street
Lewis A. Solomon, 321 South street.	Andrew J. McGrath 515 South street
James Barry, 112 Eutaw street.	Michael Barry 1245 Lombard street
Thomas Barry, 112 Eutaw street.	do do
John Miltenberger, 2726 Mt. Pleasant st.	Joseph Pellissier 332 York avenue
Owen Evans, Merion Township.	Enoch Enochs Lower Merion
George Kennedy, Fisher's lane.	James A. Watson Germantown
Philip Ryan, 427 Asken place.	Charles O'Neill 42 Mead alley
Henry Werner, 1226 Randolph st.	J. William Henry Front street
Gabriel Kunkel, 1102 Linden street.	J. John Gercke 4 Potts street
James Caldwell, 1019 Hunter street.	William J. Doyle 1012 Hunter street
John McCausland, 37th and Lombard.	Peter C. Golder 42d & Market streets
Miles McDermott, 1528 Dott street.	George Diamond 6 Youber street
Thomas Naughton, Media.	Michael Finegan Media
Hugh Cook, 1169 S Twelfth st.	Jeremiah Hamilton 26th and Kent streets
Thomas Mohan, 2747 Coates street.	John G. Pabst 2747 Coates street
John Sweeney, 1140 William street.	Charles Jones 1014 Richmond street
Conrad Doud,	Patrick Wallace
Michael Daley, 422 N. 22d street.	John Comer 408 Spruce street
Merritt McCann,	John Riley
James O'Brien, 739 Carpenter street.	George Diamont 6 Youber street
John Smith, 1330 Hancock street.	James Cartney 1346 Hancock street
Patrick Horan, Coatesville.	James Shea Coatesville
Eman'l Guggenheimer,	Henry Einstein
Daniel Conner, 2120 Locust street.	John Bier 2123 Locust street
Neil Dougherty, 2325 Sansom street.	William Delaney Warhn street
John Burns, Haverford.	B. F. Taylor Haverford
John Fae, 718 Shippen street.	Charles Stopper 714 Shippen street
John G. Hueser, Sixth and Shippen sts	do do
Philip Maibalber, 715 S. Fifteenth st.	do do
Andrew Scott, Continental Hotel.	Daniel Donahue 122 S. Ninth street
Jacob Saul, 1241 Leithgow street.	W. H. Wrightmayer 1400 Brown street
Barney Coffey, 2124 Fairfield street.	Charles Rourke 2215 Filbert street
Michael Hern, 837 Mountain street.	George King 822 Washington ave
Mark Neild, Jackson and Cresson.	John Green 946 S. Second street
William Lawlor,	Thomas Williams
Goodwig Carl, 1414 Green street.	Christian Knapp 489 N. Third street
James Shea, Chesnut street.	James Burns 17 Bedford street
Joseph Mornton, 2511 Callowhill street.	John Doyle 2417 Callowhill street
Michael D. Gleason, 1904 Pearl street.	John Conner 408 Spruce street
Henry Banbrick, 415 24th street.	George Diamond 6 Fowler street
Thomas Powers, 2405 Howard street.	George Martin Front and Columbia av
Pet. Bomer, Penn st., German'wn	John Mack 1122 S. Thirteenth st
Henry Murphy,	James Murphy
John Haley, 22d and Barker sts.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Charles McCarty, Branchtown.	James A. Watson Germantown
William Dee, Chester county.	Lewis Gordon 815 Filbert street
John Daley, 143 Juniper street.	John J. Trogan 506 N. 24th street
John Smith, 222 Gaskill street.	Hugh Brown 806 Brown street
John Duley, Chester county.	Lewis Gordon 815 Filbert street
Martin White, 2222 Cuthbert street.	B. McManus 1538 Market street
John Roney, 916 Vine street.	Michael Shey 914 Vine street
Alexander Murphy, 1713 Cambridge st.	James Young 1115 Girard avenue
John Ragan,	Daniel Desmond
Daniel Bradley, Media.	William P. Beatty Media
Matthew Ellis, rear 644 South street.	Henry Davis 615 Sixth street
John J. Drach, 243 S. Ninth street.	John River 831 Burns street
Frederick Gamp, 937 N. Fifth street.	Charles Zeigler 911 N. Third street
George Sutt, 921 Poplar street.	John Peltmyer 921 Poplar street
John McFadden,	John Balcer 2123 Locust street
John Railey, 1523 Ellsworth street.	John Sulke 920 S. Tenth street
Isaac Gorman, 3 Prince street.	James Carm 3 Krider's alley
William Nevans, 922 N. Third street.	John Fritz 922 N. Third street
John Enig, 1420 Pink street.	Joseph Leibrandt 414 Thompson street
Thomas White, Navy Yard.	Philip Smith Navy Yard
Patrick Ryan, Hestonville.	George Deegan Ford. road
Richard Bugley, 426 Maria street.	Michael Lynch, 326 Rachel street
Terrence Mooney, 13 Bedford street.	Hugh Campbell 1017 Carpenter street
Francis Huffner, 809 Poplar street.	William Henney Front and Wood sts.
John S. Gordon, Swanson & Christian.	William H. Donnelly 814 Suffolk street
John Doolan, 718 Locust street.	John Logan 3 Clymer street
John Daly, 620 Shippen street.	Henry Davis 615 N. Eleventh st
John Conlan, 15 Western avenue.	Dennis Monahan 1414 Race street
Thomas Kelley, Second and Quarry.	Edward Lynch 3 Selsers' court
William Steel, Hanly st, ab German.	Michael McGinnies 9 Concord street
Richard McCarthy, 148 N. Water street.	W. W. Agin
Jacob Brukner, 1313 Market street.	Thomas Williams 835 Market street
Franz McCauley, 1213 York street.	H. Riley 1110 Beach street
Charles Meiers, 214 Juniper street.	William Gross 226 Juniper street
Jacob Gosh, 711 N. Third street.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 N. Front street
Willoughby Norrocks, 1118 Division street	Samuel L. Snyder 1155 Clearfield street
Philip Carson, 715 S. Fourth street,	Henry Fitzgerald 48 Almond street
Daniel Daley, 1019 Girard avenue.	James Young 1015 Girard avenue
John Murphy,	James Murphy
John Banner, 15 Hogg street.	John Anderson 1712 Barker street
Mathew Fogarty, Radnor township, Delaware county.	Thomas Dorsey 330 St. John street
Barles Schrerner, 137 Marcus street.	J. William Henry Front street road
William McCloskey,	James Mooney
John Griffen,	Mortimer O'Shea
Arnold Huegel,	Thomas O'Donnel
John Murphy, Back 426 Christian.	James Corcoran 722 Carpenter street
James Logan, 242 Stamper street.	Patrick O'Connell 311 Union street
James McAnner, Jr., 1700 Wood street.	Charles Rodgers 1020 S. Second street
J. Balmer, Montgomery county.	John Johnson Montgomery county
George Story,	William Boyle
John Coyle, 247 N. Tenth street.	Thomas Fitzgerald 128 Spruce street
George Fisher, Chester county.	Henry Mesper 212 Juniper street
Andrew Bartol,	Lewis Leraux 506 Powell street
David Gilmore, 14 Callowhill street.	Thomas Tobin 105 Callowhill street
George Brackenridge, 413 Rugan street.	William Brackenridge 804 Shippen street
Joseph Iron, Lower Merion.	Thomas Killey Lower Merion
Michael Bendel, 2733 Coates street.	John G. Pabst 2747 Coates street
James Shields, 805 Ellsworth street.	David Williams 2007 South street
James Grogan, Montgomery county.	J. McClellan Delaware county
William G. Loughlin, 6 Strickwell court.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
George Charman, 807 S. Seventh street.	Charles A. MacCrear 235 South street
John Hanahan, 785 Shippen street.	James A. Matthias 709 S. Eighth street
George Hauser, Hancock street.	George A. Baker Master and Front sts
George Miller,	Thomas O'Donnell 224 N Front street
Solomon Dreifuss, 136 Market street.	Barry Greenwald 136 Market street
John Smith, 1826 Murray street.	James Young 1015 Girard avenue
Patrick Gaffigan, 3 Charlotte street.	Andrew Melley 913 Callowhill street
William Ceisinger, 455 Franklin street.	Charles Sauer 912 Callowhill
Dennis Sweeny, Norristown.	John McGarten Conshohocken
John Nelson, 3862 Walnut street.	Samuel A. Hill 36th and Ludlow sts
John Devlin, Norristown.	John McGarten Conshohocken
James Garrety, 1703 Carlton street.	David Barry 1736 Carlton street
Rhody Stateny, 1902½ Wood street.	John Kane 940 N. Third street
James Maher, Delaware county.	Michael Finnegan Ireland
Anton Smith, 344 Girard avenue.	William Camerer 1214 Hope street
William Mahan, 1119 Ellsworth st.	Thomas McMahan 1108 Coates street
Patrick Henry, 3 Clymer street.	John Downs 2 Haggert place
Andrew Helmuth, Philip & Norris sts.	Gottlieb Noller 1819 Germantown av
William Mardell, 320 Campbell street.	Henry Gillhain 316 South 13th street
Joseph Peoples, 131 Chesnut place.	John Medhurst 131 Chesnut place
James Fitzpatrick, 3533 Green street.	John Glenney Darby road
Martin Weinan, 7th & Lombard sts.	William Jones 1918 Lombard street
John Murray, 103 Callowhill street.	Patrick Murray 407 North Front street
John McFadden, 24th and Walnut sts.	James Carr 204 South 22d street
Darby Wright, 104 N. Water street.	Thomas Stewart 105 Vine street
William Patton, 6 Hamlet place.	James Little 6 Hamlet place
Michael Rodgers, 1025 Filbert street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Jeremiah Buckley, 1639 Olive street.	John Blight 131 Eleventh street
Michael Cloon, 1811 Sixteenth street.	do do
Bryan Conrad, 4 Fowler street.	do do
Thomas Roach, 2300 Chesnut street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Julius Adelsheimer, 190 Race street.	Samuel Weel 640 Marshall street
Cornelius Comery, 1205 Hamilton street.	David Barry
Joseph Roantree, 504 S. Twenty-third.	Thomas Cochran 17 Otsego street
John Kelley, Oak and Wood sts.	James Greer 746 S. Fifth street
Francis Reilly, 415 Thirty-sixth st.	John Foy 424 Lombard street
James McDonald, Sixth and Fisher sts.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Andrew Knapper, Columbia Bridge.	Leonard Martin
John McGuire, Lancaster pike.	John Nelson 622 S. Second street
Francis Kelly, Fifth and Shippen sts	William Karr 124 Monroe street
Levering Schalz, 1242 Poplar street.	Leonard Martin 1804 Vine street
James Donnelly, 1231 N. Nineteenth st.	Patrick McNulty 1612 Thompson street
James Kenney, 1202 N. Third street.	P. H. Delaney Germantown
Charles Donnelly, 925 Suffolk street.	John Riley 1011 Olive street
Richard Player, 905 S. Eleventh street	Patrick Koslin 923 Rodman street
Patrick Cassiday, Southampton court.	Hugh Collins 742 Carpenter street
Patrick Donegan, 1927 Jones street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Chris. Bauman, 2517 Frankford road.	Jacob L. Blumhard Trenton ave. and Ann
William Ward, William and Salmon	Charles Jones 1014 Richmond street
James Craney, Benton's court.	John H. McNulty 209 Prime street
Joseph Tracey, 120 Arch street.	William Tebley 1629 Jones street
John Peoples, 4148 Ludlow street.	William Tebley 1630 Jones street
Bernard Conway,	John McWilliams
Dennis McNamarri, 1809 Moravian street.	John Smith 1521 Market street
Samuel Gale, Second and Queen.	Michael McGinnis 9 Concord street
John Divine,	James Green 740 S. Fifth street
Michael Bradley, Torresdale.	Dennis Bradley 416 S. Twelfth
John Bachtle, 4th and Columbia av.	Joseph Ostertag 1856 N. Front street
Timothy Tiernay, Delaware county.	John Brady Seventh and Moss sts
Redmond Mellen, 924 Auburn street.	John Kane 922 Auburn street
Patrick Moran, 639 Bedford street.	Peter Dick 747 S. Seventeenth st
Daniel Strain, 8 Elroy street.	James McGuigan 628 Andress street
Michael A. Timmony, 509 S. Fifteenth st.	J. Henry Drane 2100 Locust street
Daniel Smith, 242 Ashburton street.	Patrick Hayes 2406 Walnut street
James McGlinky, 1913 Buttonwood st.	J. Henry Campbell 1014 Buttonwood st.
A. P. Morris, 519 S. Fifteenth st.	M. A. Timmony
Patrick Casey, Branchtown.	James A. Watson Germantown
John Morris, Alder street.	do do
John McGurk, 234 Pine street.	Hugh Drain 1214 Locust street
James Desmond, 7 Nicetown lane.	Francis Esford 502 S. Front street
John Conner,	William Sherman 624 Sears street
Dennis Germon, 540 Bedford street.	Maurice Reed 549 Bedford street
Thomas Whelen, Nicetown.	James Pargon 105 Christian street
John O'Brien, Tioga street.	do do
Christopher Pear, rear 1210 Fitzwater st.	George Bewley rear 1210 Fitzwater st
Fred'k Memmervisch,	Adam Gaty
Lewis Belderman,	Adam Gotez
David Meyer, 154 Poplar street.	John Kennedy 430 N. Second street
Thomas McGary,	John Nelson
John Martin, 730 Swanson street.	Joseph Prader 28 Beck street
Ludwig F. Schirmer, 214 Vine street.	William Crouse 635 Beach street
John Fraber, 1331 Hancock street.	George Wolf 1331 Hancock street
William Dever, 2319 Seniff co.	William Campbell 2019 Sansom street
Charles F. McClosky, 20th and Race streets.	Patrick H. Campbell 1914 Buttonwood stre
William J. Atkins, 1918 Buttonwood st.	Patrick H. Campbell 1914 Buttonwood stree
Ignatius Foyler, 434 Washington, Man'k	Henry Gerhard 106 Mechanic, Man'k
William Deens, 1319 Charlotte street.	Michael Devlin Hancock and Master
Alex. Anderson, Chester county.	Thomas Whiteford Chester county
Joseph Sandbach,	James Walton 106 Master street
Patrick Cullen, 24 N. 20th street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Michael Marnell, West Chester.	do do
John Wood, 24 N. 20th street.	do do
Henry Clark, 20th and Bedford sts.	William Belshaw 1906 Wilcox street
Michael Dooling, Front and Pine sts.	James Brady 1 Kain's court
Christopher Bowman, Media.	James Moore Falls of Schuylkill
Conrad Becker, 2010 N. 6th street.	Frederick Kreutzman 143 S. 5th street
Patrick Boyce, 1139 William street.	Patrick McGarvey 1136 William street
Augustus Lentz, 779½ S. Front street.	Louis Lang 117 Catharine street
Martin McLaughlin, 526 Christian street.	Thomas King 106 Union street
August Muller, 429 Callowhill street.	James Bartholomew 312 Wood street
Thomas Carroll, Germantown.	James A. Watson Germantown
William Green, 134 Green lane.	William Campbell 2019 Sansom street
James McLinden, Diamond street.	James Mason 214 Master street
Emanuel Jacobs, 518 South street.	Solomon Pinheiro 153 N. Tenth street
William Samuel, 646 South street.	Adolf Indig 762 S. Eleventh street
Samuel Franklin, 824 South street.	do do
George Bush, 1506 N. Fifth street.	Jacob Bernhard 1250 Charlotte street
Andrew Maguire, 919 Seventeenth st.	Michael Flynn 1102 Thirteenth stree
Thomas McCann, Delaware county.	John Burns Delaware county
Patrick Keenan, Delaware county.	do do
Patrick Kenney, 315 S. Seventeenth st.	William Sweeny
John Dougherty, Avondale.	Revel Taylor 1011 S. Front street
George Fisher, 1034 Fourth street.	Gus Kaufman 828 Brown street
James Cody, 22d and Fowler sts.	Thomas Cochran 17 Otsego street
Frank J. Hiplins, 4321 Main st., Ger.	Wm. Campbell 2019 Sansom street
Peter Mulholland, 820 Fallon street.	Charles O'Malley 824 Christian street
Wm. King, 641 Guilford street.	Solomon Pinheiro 1530 N. Tenth street
Abraham Fury, 514 South street.	do do
Bernard Fabbri, Axer street.	Michael Malatista 18th and Christian st.
John Aylward, 11 Dannaker's av.	Thomas O'Donnell 224 N. Front street
John McNichol, 726 Lebanon street.	James Linn
Joseph Droll, 28th and Powell st.	Frank Reignald, 755 N. Third street.
John Fitzgerald, 616 Anapolis st.	James McGlaughlin 8th and Fitzwater
George Ohlerick, 2056 Sansom street.	John Mulholland 723 Bedford street
Daniel Miller, 915 Noble street.	Wm. McGlaughlin 1627 Shippen street
Lawrence Murtagh, 20th and Wood.	George Humphreys 1936 Wood street
Arthur Hughes, American & Master.	Peter May 345 Oxford street
George Rush, 1506 N. Fifth street.	Jacob Bernhard 1251 Charlotte st
James Darrus, 45th and Lancaster.	Michael Boyles 46th and Lancaster
James Lumney, 524 S. Front street.	Francis P. White 526 Penn street
John O'Rourk, 446 German street.	William Rigan Ennis court
John Murphy, Chester county.	James Malone 913 Vine street
William Blosfield,	James Newhouse 827 Wood street
Jacob Schaab, 528 Queen street.	William Adams 509 S. Fifth street
John Hone, Lower Merion.	Daniel C. Kerrigan Lower Merion
Dennis McCalligan, 115 Green street.	John McGonegal 115 Green street st
Hugh Bowman, Chester county.	George Diamond 6 Fowler street
Owen Holden, 1707 Wood street.	John Cusick 2024 Cuthbert street
George Watson, 40th and Lancaster	John Kelson 222 S Sixth street
Jacob Briggs, 742 Shippen street.	Charles Henrici 207 Lombard street
Francis Clark, 833 S. Ninth street.	John Mack 1122 S Thirteenth st
George Breyer, 1306 N. Second street.	Jared Wessman 1442 N. Front street
J. McKenna, Haverford	B. F. Taylor, Haverford
D. Gallagher, Haverford	J. McKenna, Haverford
John Robinson, Willistown.	James Malone 913 Vine street
Phillips Smith, Nicetown.	James Ragan 105 Christian street
Patrick Fata, 242 Oxford street.	James Martin 1346 N Second street
Morris Wilbelr, 1442 Oak st., Manay'k.	John Green 749 S. Fifth street
Bernard Crosson, 231 Cotton st., Man'k.	do do
Corn Cahil, 3018 Market street.	Wm. B. Tebley 1513 Malloy street
John Divine, 1609 Carver street.	Patrick McMenamin 1113 Locust street

Total for September 30......

Published previously......2940

Grand total......3268